The Outlook

Volume 82 Saturday, February 17, 1906 Number 7

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

Caucus Rule 331
The San Domingo Treaty 331
The Railway Rate Regulation Bill 332
The Nation's Pension Bill 333
The Panama Investigation 333
Rapid Transit in New York 334
Women Taxpayers and the Suffrage 335
The Pennsylvania Insurance Department 335
Church Property in France 336
Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour 337
The Canadian Tariff Commission 338
Electoral Injustice in Germany 340
The Land Question in Russia 340
The Chinese Awakening 341
Professor Harnack 342
The Ethical Revival in College Athletics 343
Sunday Afternoons at Union Seminary . 344
The Bancroft Library 344
Forestry in Colorado 345

EDITORIALS

Is the Railway Rate Bill Constitutional? 345
The Need of Plain Speech 347
Not Born to Die 348
The Spectator 349

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

China in Transition: The Anti-Foreign Rioting in Shanghai 351
By George Kennan

The Russian Priests in the Revolution .. 357
From a Correspondent in Russia

Love's Blindness (Poem) 359
By C. H. Crandall

The Library's Work with Children 360
By Adelaide Bowles Maltby

A Shakespearean Find 364
By W. J. Rolfe

Good Neighbors All 367
By C. M. Harger

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The Story of a Naturalist (A. R. Wallace) 371
Comment on Current Books 374

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK 377

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of The Outlook discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

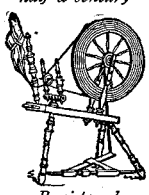
Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Established half a century



Registered Trade Mark

Washable Dress Fabrics For 1906

At "The Linen Store"

Our collection of Linen, Cotton, and Silk and Cotton Fabrics includes not only the staple materials, but all the important novelties of the day, in the newest designs in vogue. We mention especially:

Solid Color French Dress Linen,
Embroidered White Linens in different weights,
Embroidered French Batiste, both white and in colors,
French Batiste Taffeta in white and solid colors,
(Sold Exclusively by us.)

This fabric is made from the very finest Egyptian yarns and promises to be much used by the leading French modistes.

English, Scotch, and French Madras,

In more than three hundred different designs and colors.

Solid Color and White Linen Etamines,
Rajah, Clifton Bond Taffeta, and Taffeta Silk Suitings,
French Voiles in a variety of small checks and plain colors.

Our mail order department for these goods is especially well equipped and we are pleased at all times to mail samples of any of the above mentioned goods on request.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

Intending purchasers of a *strictly first-class* Piano should not fail to examine the merits of

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SOHMER

It is the special favorite of the refined and cultured musical public on account of its unsurpassed tone-quality, unequaled durability, elegance of design and finish. Catalogue mailed on application.

THE SOHMER-CECILIAN INSIDE PLAYER SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

Favorable Terms to Responsible Parties

SOHMER & COMPANY

Warerooms Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St. NEW YORK

VOSE

HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED

54 YEARS

and are receiving more favorable comments to-day from an artistic standpoint than all other makes combined.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISONS.

By our easy payment plan every family in moderate circumstances can own a **VOSE** piano. We allow a liberal price for old instruments in exchange, and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. You can deal with us at a distant point the same as in Boston. Catalogue, books, etc., giving full information mailed free.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
160 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PIANOS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906

❀

Caucus Rule

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, has rendered a great service to the country by his challenge to the caucus. To his resolutions presented in the United States Senate there appears to the Outlook absolutely no reply. The occasion for these resolutions was the Democratic caucus attempt to compel Democratic Senators to vote against the San Domingo treaty, whether they believed in it or not. Senator Patterson's resolution declares that for two-thirds of the Senators of any party to declare "that it shall be the duty of any Senator to vote upon any question other than as his own convictions impel him, is a plain violation of the manifest intent and spirit of the Constitution;" that its effect is "to disfranchise his State in the Senate, and to deprive it of the representation in that body the Constitution provides it shall have;" and that any Senator who permits his Senatorial action to be determined for him by such a caucus "votes not as a Senator from his own State, but as a Senator from the other States, and he augments the power of the other States beyond that permitted by the Constitution, and weakens and degrades the power of his own State in the Senate, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution." To say that Republicans have in fact, if not in form, done the same thing is no reply, because it is not true, and, if it were true, two wrongs do not make a right. To say that Senators are not compelled by such a caucus to vote against their convictions, but are only required to leave their party organization if they vote in accordance with their convictions, is to emphasize the argument against caucus rule, not to answer it. Senator Patterson has gone to the root of the whole matter. Party conferences for the purpose of mutual consultation are both right and wise; but when the consultation has been held, the members who have attended it should be granted absolute freedom to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience and judgment, otherwise they cease to be the representatives of the constituency which elected them, and become the representatives of a body which is known neither to the Constitution nor to the laws.

❀

The San Domingo Treaty

It is quite possible that the action of the Democratic caucus may defeat the San Domingo treaty in the Senate; but the defeat of the treaty will not necessarily end the present arrangement. That arrangement, entered into by the President at the request of San Domingo and with the cordial approval of her European creditors, secures the payment of the just claims against her, preserves her honor, and prevents the foreign complications which would be almost certain to result if the foreign Governments were to attempt to secure their claims by taking possession of the custom-houses and collecting the money themselves. And San Domingo is getting out of the pro rata of customs receipts paid over to her by honest administrators, selected by the President, more income than she got out of all the receipts when she administered the customs herself. But it does not require a treaty to enable the President of the United States to act as an arbitrator. And if the treaty fails, it will still be possible for the President, at the request of the Domingan Government, to continue to nominate the collector of customs and to pay over to the foreign Governments the amounts prescribed by the Domingan Government as at present. The practical difficulty is that already the sum of a million

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of dollars has been accumulated for the foreign creditors awaiting the action of the Senate. If the Senate rejects the treaty, this money would be legally subject to the order of the Domingan Government, and it is a little doubtful whether its politicians would possess the hardy honesty sufficient to pay it over to the creditors to whom it morally belongs.

❀

The Railway Rate Regulation Bill

The Railway Rate Regulation Bill has passed the House without amendment and with only seven votes against it, all of them Republican. It has now gone to the Senate, where more serious opposition may be expected. The indications are, however, that this opposition will not come from the great railways, which are inclined to assent to, if not to favor, reasonable provision for Government supervision and regulation, but from favored shippers who have been able even to coerce the railways, and from that not very intelligent conservatism which opposes anything which is new simply because it is new. It is certain, however, that important amendments will be suggested. Perhaps the two most important ones now under consideration are, first, one specifically providing that express companies shall be included, the other that some explicit provision for appeal to the courts from the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall be made. The first amendment appears to The Outlook needless. The bill explicitly provides that "the term 'transportation' shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported." It would be difficult to construct phraseology more comprehensive, and the insertion anywhere in the bill of the phrase "express companies" might easily be taken by the courts to imply that other corporations engaged in transportation than express companies were not included. Concerning the other amendment it is not so easy to reach a definite conclusion. The bill as framed contains no special provision for any appeal to the courts from a decision of the Commission fixing a rate as just and reasonable. It, however, in terms recognizes that the railways could, by injunction, delay the execution of such an order until the courts had passed upon it. How far the courts would go in such injunction proceedings in reviewing the discretion of the Commission we do not pretend to know. In general, they are very cautious about revising action whether by a legislative or an administrative body on the ground that the discretion of legislative or administrative boards has not been wisely exercised; but, unquestionably, injunction proceedings could be used, and in some instances might be used, to nullify the provision of the law that the order of the Commission shall go directly into effect. It has, therefore, been suggested in certain quarters that the bill itself provide for an appeal to the courts from the order of the Commission; that, as a condition precedent to such an appeal, the railway be required to pay into the court, week by week or month by month, in cash, the difference between the rate fixed by the Commission and the rate which it may be collecting from the shippers. The effect of this, it is believed, would be to make the railways slow to take such appeals and eager to press them to an early decision. On the other hand, any such amendment would have to be very carefully drawn, otherwise a specific provision for an appeal from the Commission to the courts might lead the courts to regard the Commission as a judicial body; and it is a well-settled fact that a judicial body cannot determine what is a just and reasonable rate to be applied in the future. It can only decide what is an unjust and unreasonable rate which must not be maintained. Journalists who are contending that an amendment providing for an appeal from the Commission to the courts is fatal to the bill, and cannot be accepted by the Administration without the abandoning of this well-known position, are not very well

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

informed. The earnest friends of the bill are divided in opinion respecting the advisability of such an amendment, and it is very evident that it would not be in the least inconsistent with the two fundamental principles which the Administration has urged from the first, that an administrative board shall have power to determine what is a just and reasonable rate, and that this determination shall go into effect at once without waiting for legal proceedings to be initiated and carried through either by the complainant himself or by the Commission on the petition of the complainant.

❀

The Nation's Pension Bill

The General Pension Bill for the current year passed the House of Representatives last week with little or no opposition. It appropriates a total sum of $140,245,000. The cost of pensions to the taxpayers was brought out in a striking way by the report, which showed that while the actual cost of the Civil War was about $6,000,000,000, it now seems probable that the expenditure for pensions will, before the last pensioner ceases to receive payment, equal that sum, thus making the total cost of the Civil War to the United States $12,000,000,000, which would amount to three-fourths of the entire wealth of the country when the war broke out. As usual, the report contains some picturesque facts relating to our old wars, such as that there were on the pension rolls last June five names of persons receiving pensions on account of the War of the Revolution, which closed 123 years ago, and that 776 persons are still drawing pensions on account of the War of 1812, the last participant in which very recently died, while for the Mexican War there are 4,540 soldiers and 7,653 soldiers' widows receiving pensions. Arguing from the rate of longevity and marriage statistics shown by these facts and by the known facts about our Civil War pension list, Mr. Gardner, the Chairman of the Pension Committee, draws the conclusion that in 1924 there will still be 346,662 Civil War pensioners. Adding to this number the 132,414 pensioners who, under the same ratio, will in 1924 be drawing pensions on account of the war with Spain, it is estimated that twenty years from now, assuming that we have no wars in that time, the United States will have nearly, if not quite, half a million pensioners on its roll. The generosity of the American people in this direction has been unexampled, and has been aided by a carelessness which is not as commendable as the generosity; there can be no doubt that public sentiment is in favor of a liberal policy in regard to pensions, but it is no less certain that with this liberality should be joined the closest inspection of all claims and careful restrictions to make fraud or error impossible in passing upon applications. The passing of 429 private pension bills by the House one day last week in seventy-two minutes does not seem on the face of it reassuring as to the care taken. One of the provisions of the new bill makes into statute law the Order No. 78 of the President, declaring age conclusive evidence of disability.

❀

The Panama Investigation

The testimony given before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals last week by the former chief engineer, Mr. John F. Wallace, did not include any definite charges against the management of affairs at Panama. It is true that Mr. Wallace asserted in general terms that in his opinion Mr. W. N. Cromwell was allowed to exercise too large an influence in Isthmian matters, and that while chief engineer he had feared that, as "all the interests in Panama look upon Cromwell as their friend," he might have his mind perverted and "some time might give the wrong advice, and the result would be a scandal." This hypothetical feeling of distrust against Mr. Cromwell as an expert unofficial adviser was supported, so far as we can find, by only one direct statement of fact, namely, the assertion that the Panama Railroad Company through its board of directors had declared a dividend of more than $100,000 in excess of what the road had earned, and had afterward sold bonds for money with which to repair its ships

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and rolling stock. The total result of Mr. Wallace's testimony was slight in itself and was lessened by his natural bias against the Administration growing out of Secretary Taft's public rebuke of Mr. Wallace's conduct in resigning his position as chief engineer. This action Mr. Wallace now, after an interval of many months, undertakes to explain and defend on quite different grounds from those he put forward at the time. His belated excuse is that he found that he was to have less power than he had supposed, his distrust of Mr. Cromwell, and his fear that friction between himself and Mr. Shonts was inevitable. He meant to tell all this to Secretary Taft, he says, but "when I found myself confronted with both Secretary Taft and Mr. Cromwell," he continued, "I contented myself with giving as a reason for resigning the larger compensation I hoped to secure in another employment. [It does not appear that such employment has been obtained.] I did so because I assumed that that reason would be accepted as sufficient for the time being and avoid the discussion of other reasons in the presence of Mr. Cromwell." We give this explanation, as The Outlook stated the other side of the matter rather fully; but in general a second thought is not accepted as best when it is offered as a substitute for an excuse which failed when it was offered as a first thought. So far the Senate Committee has not heard any evidence tending in the least to substantiate the reckless assertions of extravagance and mismanagement made here and there by irresponsible writers.

❀

Rapid Transit in New York

In their speeches at a dinner of the City Club of New York last week, Mr. George L. Rives, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board of the city, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, a member of the Board, agreed that the bill now before the State Legislature greatly restricting the powers of the Board would make it impossible to get any one to build another subway. Their warning should not be ignored. In the attempt to limit the power of corporations there is danger of too greatly hampering the freedom of the city's agents. The law ought, of course, to set some bounds to the authority of a Rapid Transit Commission; it ought, for instance, to prohibit any such commission from granting a franchise in perpetuity; no administrative board, indeed, ought to be allowed the power to extend a franchise much beyond a generation. To some degree the Legislature ought to protect the city against the possibility of being helplessly defrauded by the action of a commission which may happen for the time being to be dishonest or unwise. But any protection beyond that is really not protection, but injury. The Rapid Transit Board, for example, ought to be allowed to make a contract with one party for the construction of a subway, and with another for its operation. Mr. Rives may be right in declaring that the builder of a rapid transit road ought to be its operator, for then it will be in the builder's interest to construct the road honestly and speedily; but that is a matter, not for the Legislature, but for the administrative board to settle. The Rapid Transit Board, in other words, ought to be allowed the option of deciding whether, under certain circumstances, separate contracts for construction and operation might not be preferable to an exorbitant contract for joint construction and operation. It is highly significant that in all this discussion of rapid transit in New York City the principle of municipal ownership seems to be taken for granted. Mr. Rives said, emphatically: "It has been settled that no more rapid transit roads are to be owned by private persons." In the face of this fact, it still seems necessary to keep repeating that municipal ownership is distinct from municipal operation. The city of New York, for example, owns its subway, but does not own its elevated roads; yet practically the same company operates both. Public opinion in New York is very much alive on this subject. The attempt of a corporation to build a tunnel beneath the East River under a franchise of doubtful validity has been smartly challenged. A bill to make the franchise valid under the guise of a general law

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has been unmasked. The building of more subways is a matter of pressing necessity; but it evidently will not be, and ought not to be, undertaken inconsiderately.

❀

Women Taxpayers and the Suffrage

Senator Raines has introduced in the New York Senate an act to give the suffrage to women who are taxpayers at special tax elections in cities of the third class. It can hardly be necessary to say to our readers that the object of this bill is not to secure property rights to a class of property-owners, but to take one step toward general woman suffrage. It is an entering wedge with a specious appearance, and would hardly require mention except for the fact that, introduced by Senator Raines, it may secure some Republican support which otherwise would not be accorded it. There is no conceivable reason why women should be allowed to vote in cities of the third class and refused a vote elsewhere in the State. There is no reason creditable to women why a vote should be given them when they are taxpayers and given men who are not taxpayers. Woman's suffrage may be promoted, possibly, by veiled methods of this kind, but the question of woman's suffrage can properly be considered only on broad grounds, and by answering such general questions as: Is suffrage a National right or a special duty? Does property vote or do persons vote? Is the family or the individual the unit of the State? Is suffrage a privilege which the masculine class are denying to women, or is it a burden and responsibility like militia duty, from which they in the past have been exempt, and from which the vast majority desire to be exempt in the future? The readers of The Outlook need not be told what answers The Outlook makes to those questions.

❀

The Pennsylvania Insurance Department

A joint committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature has just completed an investigation of the State Department of Insurance. The subject was brought to the attention of the Legislature by Governor Pennypacker in his call for a special session. He has been from the beginning of his term opposed to the system by which certain State officials receive their compensation in the form of fees and not as regular salaries. In the discussion of a bill to give the Commissioner of Insurance a fixed salary in place of the smaller salary and certain specified fees, as had formerly been the custom, conditions were disclosed which led to the appointment of the investigating committee. The gravest abuse which the inquiry covered was in the case of the office of Actuary. In 1873 a statute provided that the Actuary should receive a fee of three cents per one thousand dollars for each life insurance policy issued; in 1885 this fee was reduced to two cents. Mr. Robert E. Forster testified that he was appointed Actuary in 1891 and that he had performed the work of this office since that time. In the years from 1891 to 1894, under Commissioner Luper, he had divided the fees with the Commissioner, although they were properly a perquisite of the office of Actuary. In the next five years, under James H. Lambert, fifty per cent. of the Actuary's compensation went to the Commissioner, twenty per cent. to his son-in-law, who was employed as assistant Actuary, and thirty per cent. was retained by Mr. Forster. In 1899, upon the accession of Israel W. Durham to the office of Insurance Commissioner, he appointed as Actuary J. Clayton Erb, who has been his private secretary for many years. The statement was made by the Committee that "this appointment was made, not for any personal fitness on the part of J. Clayton Erb for the position, for he was not then and is not now such an Actuary by profession as is contemplated by the act of Assembly in this case, but for the purpose only of allowing him to receive the compensation of that position." Mr. Erb retained Mr. Forster on a salary to do the actual work of the Actuary's office. Mr. Erb's testimony showed that he received during the past ten years over $140,000 as compensation for the work of the Actuary, and an additional sum of over $15,000 for examination of insurance companies alleged to have been made by him. His

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

testimony also showed that he was entirely ignorant of the methods and principles involved in actuarial work, and that the services for which he received compensation were almost entirely performed by others. The report of the committee disclosed further that under Commissioner Durham's administration a number of officials regularly drew compensation from the department without rendering any tangible service, that there was no supervision of the Commissioner's accounts and no check on his power to draw on the State Treasurer for the expenses of his office. The committee recommended that the Insurance Commissioner and all other officers and employees in the service of the State should be on a salaried basis, and that instead of examiners of insurance companies being selected promiscuously and paid by the companies examined, as many examiners as may be necessary should be salaried officials of the State, and the cost should be upon a fixed rate proportionate to the work done, and this cost paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State. The committee recommended to the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General the testimony which may tend to establish malfeasance of former Commissioners Luper, Lambert, and Durham, and their subordinates, so far as it relates to receiving a part of the Actuary's compensation during their respective administrations, and also the testimony that during Durham's administration the State was defrauded by vouchers being granted and payment made for services which had never been rendered or for which there was no legal liability.

❀

Roman Catholic Church Property in France

Despite the good example set by the head of the Roman Catholic Church in France, Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, there have been many disturbances during the last fortnight in Paris and the provinces between the Roman Catholics and the Government authorities. By the new law which went into effect last December, Roman Catholic Church property acquired since 1801 remains in possession of that Church; property acquired before 1801 reverts to the State. This, however, the State may lease or sell to local religious associations, which, like secular associations, must be formed under Government regulations and submit to Government supervision. In this process the Government's initial step is to find out by an inventory just what property, real and personal, is affected. Such an inventory is to be made in company and in negotiation with the legal representatives of the local religious establishments or churches in question. Accordingly, acting on instructions from the Archbishop of Paris, when the Government representatives appeared at the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, an arch-priest met them at the door and courteously conducted them throughout the great church, facilitating their work at every step, and thereby adding immensely to the dignity of both Church and State. This action discouraged a different procedure in many of the other Roman Catholic churches in which inventories were made, the authorities of which had expected a bolder example from Cardinal Richard and his clergy. But at the Madeleine, the most prominent church in Paris after the Cathedral, Abbé Chesnelong read a protest; there was a similar protest at the well-known Church of St. Roch, accompanied by considerable violence; while at the Church of St. Pierre-du-Gros-Caillou the violence was so great that about fifty persons were injured and as many arrested. When the Government agents arrived at St. Pierre its bells were mournfully tolled, and the people inside, about three thousand in number, who had locked and barred the church, began singing psalms, while outside a rough element shouted revolutionary songs. The Prefect of Police arrived and thrice vainly summoned the congregation to open the gates. Firemen were then ordered to force an entrance, using their hatchets. When they attempted to break the windows, revolver shots rang out. The firemen retired, but quickly scrambled up on the roof with a hose, and flooded the interior of the church. Meanwhile the doors had been battered down, but from improvised barricades within the defenders used red pepper with which they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

blinded a number of the police and firemen before the Government authorities gained entrance. Similar scenes occurred at the Church of Ste. Clotilde. The resistance here as elsewhere was mostly the work of the ignorant, who, even despite remonstrances from some more liberally inclined priests, were firmly determined to oppose a supposed spoliation of the churches, which contain millions of dollars' worth of ecclesiastical treasures and thank-offerings from the faithful. The people were specially inflamed, however, by the rumor that the Government authorities were about to commit sacrilegious actions at the altar in connection with the ciboria, or tabernacles, where is kept the host—which Roman Catholics believe to be miraculously transformed into the body of our Lord. French events are peculiarly picturesque; of the twenty-two hundred church inventories already made, however, very many gratifyingly lack what the French call "incident."

❀

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour

Last week, in a letter to the Chairman of the British Tariff Reform League, Mr. Chamberlain issued a declaration to the Conservative-Unionist party. He reiterated his determination not to be a candidate for the party leadership, first, because, after working in friendship with ex-Premier Balfour for twenty years, he does not intend to place himself in competition with that leader; and, second, because he holds that the leader of an amalgamated party seven-tenths of whose members are Conservatives ought himself to be a Conservative. The situation, as Mr. Chamberlain justly says, is not a question of leaders, but solely of what the future policy of the party will be. Mr. Chamberlain then states his attitude with respect to the party organization in case Mr. Balfour should continue as leader without adopting Mr. Chamberlain's distinguishing tenet, the desirability of a general import duty, in favor of which the ex-Premier has never yet spoken. Whatever protectionism Mr. Balfour may include under his general political belief may be found in his plea for the power to retaliate, in case England is treated unfairly as to tariff duties by some foreign country. While the great majority of tariff reformers in the House of Commons are ready to accept Mr. Balfour's general leadership, says Mr. Chamberlain, that majority would welcome a declaration by the ex-Premier showing that tariff reform is not to be abandoned by the party, and, if possible, indicating a definite and unmistakable programme for the future which all tariff reformers could support. If, however, most Conservative-Unionists should favor abandoning tariff reform, or should turn out to be Unionist "Free Fooders" (being practically at one with the Liberal Government in offering unconditional opposition to any and every change in fiscal policy), then the tariff reformers would have to reconsider their position. But, declares Mr. Chamberlain,

> After giving the matter full consideration, it does not appear to me that it will be necessary or wise for tariff reformers to separate themselves from the party as a whole or from its general leadership.

❀

Mr. Chamberlain's Views and Motives

If Mr. Balfour retains that "general leadership," however, he must be prepared to take charge, not only of one, but of two distinct groups. For Mr. Chamberlain announces that tariff reformers may now properly constitute themselves a separate Parliamentary group, acting independently on tariff questions, taking care that their views are fully represented at by-elections, and watching for opportunities to advance the cause to which they are attached. Mr. Chamberlain believes that many such opportunities will arise. He does not mention what they are, but his opponents will understand them to be the chances to intrigue and bargain with the Irish and Laborite groups to overthrow the Liberals. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain has begun an open flirtation with the Laborites, and has made the somewhat disquieting statement that the Irish are of necessity protectionists. Finally, in his manifesto, after strongly urging the reformation of the party machinery, Mr. Chamberlain insists that there shall be a convention of the party (doubtless

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expecting that the tariff reformers would preponderate there), and thus warns weak-kneed brethren who might feel inclined to put aside protection because of the overwhelming verdict against it at the polls during these recent weeks:

> Tariff reformers sincerely believe in their principles, and cannot be expected to put them aside to suit the exigencies of party wire-pullers. . . . They [tariff reformers] are ready to work with their Unionist colleagues for a common object, but they cannot accept a policy of inaction and mystification with regard to the main object of their political life.

Of course Mr. Chamberlain is clever enough to see that the Opposition is not yet ready for his own official leadership, despite such daily protests in the English press as the following:

> The real leader, the real inspirer of a party should be the nominal leader also. Why, in the name of common sense, should Mr. Balfour be called the leader of a party whose policy was neither initiated, nor inspired, nor effectually promoted by himself? At this moment we surely want a fighting man to lead us, a man alive with passionate purpose and with the fire of strong belief. We have that man in Mr. Chamberlain.

But Mr. Chamberlain still wishes to assure to his part of the Opposition whatever benefits may still accrue from the leadership of one who perhaps did not "initiate" certain policies, but who did "inspire and effectually promote" them, despite the profound differences in temperament and methods which distinguish him from the average Englishman. If Mr. Chamberlain still offers a lengthened lease of political life to Mr. Balfour, however, it is with a threat—the indication that protectionists will now constitute an independent group. He thus accentuates rather than lessens the party tension, especially when it is considered that the manifesto may be regarded as an attempt to capture the party machinery. He would have Mr. Balfour understand, we think, that the choice lies between Chamberlainism and political annihilation.

❀

The Canadian Tariff Commission

The Canadian Tariff Commission has now completed its stupendous task of traveling all over the Dominion to ascertain local opinion with regard to the new tariff. It began work on the 3d of September, 1905, and was continuously on the go from that time until the beginning of February, when it concluded its work in the Maritime Provinces by a two days' session at Halifax. It has traveled over fifteen thousand miles, held sessions in fifty-odd towns and cities, and for the most part of the time the three Commissioners—Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Mr. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs, and Mr. L. P. Brodeur—and Mr. John Bain, Deputy Minister of Customs and Secretary to the Commission, have lived in a railroad car. The outstanding features of the work of the Commission in eastern Canada, as shown by reports from a special correspondent of The Outlook who accompanied the Commission on its travels, are easily summarized. The trade relations of eastern Canada with the United States are closer in the Maritime Provinces than they are in Ontario—much closer than the ordinary reader of American and Canadian newspapers would imagine; and in Quebec and New Brunswick there was much soreness over the Dingley Act of 1897, and the mode in which the Act is administered by United States custom-house officers and appraisers. Quebec farmers complained much of the high duties in the American tariff aimed at the exclusion of Canadian hay, but they did not urge retaliation. On the contrary, the farmers who appeared at St. Hyacinthe insisted that retaliation could only have the effect of making conditions worse for them; for if Canada adopted retaliatory tactics they were sure that the United States would retaliate also, and with any further increases in the duties on agricultural products the farmers of Quebec would be completely deprived of the small market they now enjoy in the United States. The most insistent and vehement demands for retaliatory measures were put forward at Newcastle, Fredericton, and St. John, New Brunswick. At Newcastle there were serious complaints of the high-handed action of the American custom-house officials in revaluing consignments of fish, and of the impossibility of ever securing any repayment of duties from Washington

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when proof was forthcoming that these revaluations worked injustice to Canadian exporters. Dingley rates, and plenty of them, were pressed on the Commission at St. John—more strongly than at any other place visited by the Commission except Montreal and Toronto, when members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association put in their pleas for duties on American manufactures as high as those imposed in the American tariff on Canadian manufactures. But at St. John, as at Montreal and Toronto, the Commissioners would give no countenance either to Dingley rates or to retaliation.

❀

Two Proposals Quebec and New Brunswick developed two proposals of serious import to the United States. One of these proposals was that the Dominion Government should impose prohibitive export duties on pulpwood, and thus prevent scores of mills in the United States making news printing paper from obtaining their supplies of raw material. The paper manufacturers at Three Rivers put in this plea, as they desire to offset the competition of American mills for the news printing paper business in England and Australia. Ontario now imposes conditions in Crown leases of timber-limits which prevent pulp-wood from being shipped to the United States; but only legislation by the Dominion Parliament can set up export duties applicable to all the Provinces, and to all the wood-pulp lands whether leased from the Crown or held as freehold by the owners. The second proposition was made at the city of Quebec and vigorously supported at St. John and Halifax. It was that the British Preference—that is, the reduction in duties—shall be denied to all imports from Great Britain which are not landed at Canadian ports. Imports to the value of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars now reach Canada via Portland, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and a change in the law such as the Maritime Province ports are demanding would mean the loss of this transport business to American ports and American railways. The Commissioners were extremely noncommittal when this proposition was submitted, but the nature of the movement behind the proposal makes it certain that before the new tariff finally takes shape much pressure will be exercised to divert this large volume of transport business to Canadian ports and Canadian railways. The only opposition comes from Toronto, London, and Winnipeg; but there is some apprehension that if this business were diverted from American ports and American railways by Parliamentary enactment there might be trouble with the United States over the bonding privilege, which is of much value to both American and Canadian railways. At Quebec and at Fredericton, as at the sessions in Toronto in November, there was a strong and persistent movement against the circulation of American magazines in Canada. It is estimated that the annual circulation of these magazines reaches five millions; and their exclusion is asked because they carry so much advertising, and directly and indirectly increase the sale of American goods in Canada. The shoe manufacturers of Three Rivers, Quebec, and Fredericton made the strongest push for the exclusion of these American advertisements; and the same interests also strongly complained of the monopoly conditions which the American Shoe Machinery Trust, as they describe it, imposes in its leases for machinery used in Canadian shoe factories. At St. John, as at Montreal in October, there were vehement complaints of the tyranny of the American Steel Trust. One allegation made at St. John was that the trust had threatened to close all the wire nail factories in Canada unless the Canadians engaged in this industry would agree to buy all their wire rods from the trust at prices much in advance of those at which wire rods can be imported from England or Germany. The British Preference established in 1897 was warmly commended by the French-Canadian farmers and by representatives of the farmers of Prince Edward Island when the Commission was at Charlottetown. But the manufacturers of eastern Canada hammered at the Preference quite as vigorously as the manufacturers at Montreal and Toronto, and, like them, asked for higher protec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion against imports from both the United States and Great Britain. On this eastern Canada tour there was only one commendation of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for interweaving the fiscal systems of Great Britain and Canada so that there may be mutual preferences.

❀

Electoral Injustice in Germany

The remarkable series of Socialist meetings recently held in Berlin has called attention to electoral injustices in Germany in general and in Prussia in particular. Germany's legislature, the Reichstag, has, as a principle for distribution of seats, the basis of local populations throughout the Empire four decades ago, and the result is that the present representation of parties bears no relation to their numerical strength. This is specially noted in the most populous division of the capital, which, with over half a million voters, returns one member; so does the crowded suburb of Charlottenburg, with its outlying towns, all now practically a part of Berlin. Unjust as this is on a basis of mere population, it is doubly so when it is remembered that most of this population is radically inclined, and represents what is known in Germany as the Social Democracy. Taking the broad question as it affects the whole Empire, the Socialists, now polling three million votes, have but eighty-one members in the Reichstag, while the Conservatives, with less than a million votes, have fifty-five seats, and the so-called Center party, composed of Roman Catholics, with only 1,750,000 votes, holds a hundred seats. In the Kingdom of Prussia, however, by far the largest, richest, and most influential division of Germany, the condition is still more unjust. Among the 433 members of the Prussian Landtag there is not a single Social Democrat, and yet Berlin, the capital of Prussia, as it is of Germany, is the headquarters of the Social Democracy. The Prussian Landtag is divided into two chambers, the Abgeordnetenhaus, or House of Deputies, and the Herrenhaus, or House of Lords. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile is eligible to vote as an indirect elector. One direct elector is elected from every 250 souls. These indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each, arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category includes all electors who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third, the lowest taxed, who together complete the last class. The practical result of such a system is that a few wealthy voters may constitute the first class and may designate as many electors as would be chosen by thousands of workmen who form the third class. Under such conditions it is easy to explain the protests that have been heard in Berlin at the nearly hundred meetings held there.

❀

The Land Question in Russia

Last week a delegation of Russian muzhiks, or peasants, went to St. Petersburg to gain the Emperor's personal assurance that the land question in Russia would not be settled by the present Government, but by the Duma, or Parliament. The delegation was received in audience by the Prime Minister, who pointed out, as reported, that the agrarian problem could not be solved by a division of the State lands alone (amounting only to sixteen million acres, much of which is forest land), but that the muzhiks must be prepared to buy private lands on the easy installment plan provided by the Imperial manifesto of November last. Count Witte, however, had already received information, according to report, from forty-five Governors-General, regarding the causes of the recent agrarian disorders. Twenty-seven of these officials attributed them to the revolutionist propaganda in general, but eighteen declared them to be almost wholly due to the scarcity of land. There was some threat, therefore, in the answer to the Premier by the spokesman of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

delegation that the peasants were determined to get land purely as a gift from the Government. The muzhiks constitute four-fifths of Russia's population. They have submitted for a number of years to an economic condition which has increasingly impoverished them. They are not so unfit to face a political crisis as is supposed, because for centuries they have been accustomed to local economy in their mirs or village communes. Their definite entrance upon the field of action is perhaps, next to army disaffection, the most serious feature of the present situation. It is, moreover, closely allied to army disaffection, as most of the Russian soldiers come from peasant families. The soldiers in Russia proper have been kept in remarkably good discipline of late; not so those in Siberia. At Vladivostok there has been a bloody mutiny both of artillery and of marine reserves—men thoroughly undisciplined, who have been clamoring for immediate transportation home. This mutiny, and also another at Chita, has now been quelled, but the Russian army has lost in prestige by the outbreaks.

❀

Religion and Education in China

During the past week some disquieting events happened in China regarding foreign relations with religion and education there. At a point across the river from Canton, and within a few yards of American gunboats, the Rev. Dr. Beattie, an American missionary, was attacked, how seriously is not known. At Changpu, a place perhaps thirty miles southwest of Amoy, the Roman Catholic and English Presbyterian buildings, valued at fifty thousand dollars, were destroyed by rioters. Amoy and Changpu are in the province of Fukien, one of the provinces of which Tuan-Fang, one of the Imperial Chinese Commissioners now in this country, is Viceroy. As to Protestant propaganda, Fukien is covered by the co-operation of the independent London Mission, the English Presbyterian Church Mission, and that of the American Board of the Reformed Church, the territory being apportioned in such manner as to avoid waste of missionary effort. In view of the general anti-foreign feeling, and in particular of the boycott of American goods, which extends in special severity south from Shanghai to Canton and west to Hankau, these events have called forth considerable apprehension, now somewhat allayed by the news that the American Mission at Changpu was uninjured: this might indicate that the disturbance there was local in character. In an interview last week Dr. Hoare, the English Bishop at Hongkong, declared, as reported, that the outlook seemed more serious, in South China at least, than before the Boxer rising. We can hardly believe that this is true. Turning to North China, we have to chronicle another event of significance in the summary dismissal last week by Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of the metropolitan province of Chili (and probably the most influential man in the Empire), of Professor Tenney, an American educator of note. It seems surprising that an official who for the past five years has been distinctly pro-foreign in his policy should now apparently reverse it. It shows how strong the tide of public opinion in China is when even the supposedly all-powerful Yuan-Shi-Kai cannot stem it.

❀

Chinese Restrictions

As expressed by various manifestoes recently issued by local officials throughout the Empire, anti-foreign and especially anti-American feeling would seem to have increased. Some of these manifestoes declare that the boycott, if rigidly enforced, would drive Americans to forego any exclusion of the Chinese. While Mr. Rockhill, our Minister at Peking, has pointed out the falsity of this view, he has endeavored to check the growing anti-American feeling. The effect of the various local manifestoes has now been emphasized by an Imperial edict commanding the Viceroys to submit reports regarding the number and nationality of the missionaries in all the provinces, also by the Government's promulgation of regulations for the administration of the recently opened port of Chinan, regulations to be enforced in all the new settlements, including, of course, those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in Manchuria. They provide that no lands may be purchased by foreigners, that the leases of lands to foreign tenants shall be restricted to thirty years, that the rentals shall be fixed by the Government, that it shall supervise the general policy of the settlements, levy the taxes, and control the postal and telegraph systems and the public works. Thus, in the future, new foreign settlements will differ in status from the old treaty ports which were practically foreign territory. The growing spirit of normal nationalism in China is, we believe, to be welcomed, not deprecated, by the Powers, but when it is accompanied by rioting, arson, murder, and other offenses against law and order, it may call for international intervention, if national control be not sufficient. Informal representations regarding the Chinese situation have already been exchanged among some of the European Powers. Thus far, however, the American Government has not unnaturally been loth to consult foreign nations regarding the subject, because of the general feeling among them that we have unfairly discriminated against the Chinese. We are in danger of paying dear for that unjust and un-American discrimination.

❀

The Chinese Exclusion Act

Whatever part the drastic application of the Exclusion Act may have had to do with the anti-foreign events in China last week will, we trust, be lessened by the action now taken by Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in approving the report, just completed, providing for a radical revision of the regulations under which Chinese may enter and live in the United States. This report was drafted by Assistant Secretary Murray, Solicitor Sims, and Mr. Richard Campbell, of the Bureau of Immigration; it touches, by way of either excision or amendment, twenty-four of the existing regulations. All of the changes are made in the direction of liberality. Certain alterations are made promising to avoid delay in landing Chinese who apply for admission, and others have been made with a view to avoid the appearance of any action that would seem offensive, provided that the object intended could be accomplished otherwise. One of the most offensive of the practices which have been abolished is the use of the Bertillon system of identification, which subjects respectable Chinese to the humiliation of being treated like criminal suspects. Another alteration is a requirement that the administrative officers should advise the Chinese, either laborers or of the exempted class, before their departure from America for China, of the conditions on which they would be admitted on their return here; certainly no Chinese should be allowed to depart from America under a mistaken impression that he will be readmitted as a matter of course. A desirable provision has also been made for notification of the Chinese to whom admission at the ports of entry has been denied of their right to appeal from this denial to the Secretary of Commerce. Finally, precaution must be taken, according to the regulations, to inform the Chinese consul, if there is such an officer at the port of entry, of the adverse action of the officers at such port in the case of any Chinese person, so that the consular officer may have the opportunity, should he deem such a course necessary, to employ counsel, or otherwise interest himself in behalf of his countryman. These provisions are all very well, but, in our opinion, they do not go far enough. Immediate attention may well be given to the desire of the Chinese that the American Government should accept as final a certificate issued by our own consuls and agents in China, unless there is conclusive proof that it is fraudulent. In this connection it is a fortunate thing for our Government that the character of our consular service in China has recently been improved.

❀

Professor Harnack

In addition to his duties as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Berlin, Dr. Adolf Harnack has for some months been Director of the Royal Library. A report has recently become current that Professor Harnack's new distinction involved a forthcoming aban-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

donment of his professorship. From a personal letter just at hand it gives us pleasure to announce that this is not the case. Dr. Harnack writes: "I have not given up my professorship, but am continuing it to the full extent of my work as a teacher. That professorship is, as ever, my chief duty and office. The general direction of the great library I regard as an office very subsidiary to the duties which I have hitherto discharged." Replying to other rumors, Professor Harnack says: "My lecture-room is not becoming more and more empty, but more crowded. Students who are under the influence of the religio-historical method will never forsake my lecture-room, since I have always followed this method. My 'Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte' shows that I have always highly prized the influence of the Greek spirit and of Greek institutions on the Church. Twenty years ago I pointed out that dogma was a work of the Greek spirit built upon the foundation of the Gospels. While I admit that in these last years the so-called religio-historical method has become somewhat over-audacious, which I deem unjustified, the method itself is right. The silly rumors have been circulated by my orthodox opponents. . . . Never will I forsake a field of work in which for thirty-two years I have labored, and which is now in full fruition." Many have benefited by the reading of Professor Harnack's great "History of Dogma," or by his latest book, "Das Wesen des Christenthums," translated under the title "What is Christianity?" Many, too, have been listeners in Dr. Harnack's crowded lecture-room, and have come under the spell of his stimulating presence. The overwhelming majority of all these will, we believe, read with gratitude that the rumors concerning Dr. Harnack's retirement from his professorship are entirely untrue.

❀

The Ethical Revival in College Athletics

Harvard, it seems, has not abolished football. The vote of the Overseers, which was at first interpreted as an enactment against the game as an intercollegiate sport, was only a request proffered to the University's athletic committee. The Overseers, who compose that branch of the governing body that is elected by the alumni, claim no jurisdiction in the matter. The fact remains, however, that the Overseers had not even protested against athletic abuses until they became insupportable. The Harvard faculty has now joined the Overseers in protest against the present game of football. They have expressed the opinion that it ought to be discontinued as an intercollegiate contest until it is satisfactorily reformed. This action but adds to the evidence that university authorities have in the past been delinquent in guiding the ethical ideals of the student body. Among such authorities, however, President Eliot, of Harvard, has been a distinguished exception. His very severe criticism of football in his recently issued annual report has been greeted as an unusual production. In fact, it is but the repetition of an opinion that he has many times officially and unofficially expressed. One does not need to agree with him to recognize the high sense of responsibility with which he has for years discussed the social ethics of undergraduate life. He declares that football cultivates unnecessary danger, violations of rules, underhand methods, unfairness, deliberate brutality in the players, brutalizing passions in the spectators, and wrong standards of courage. For this reason he regards it as "wholly unfit for colleges and schools." He sees its evils descending to the secondary schools and there "working great moral mischief." He concludes that it is "childish to suppose that the athletic authorities which have permitted football to become a brutal, cheating, demoralizing game can be trusted to reform it." Is it childish to hope that the university authorities which have tacitly acquiesced in the degradation of intercollegiate athletics will become stimulated by such leaders as President Eliot and by public opinion to make not only the standards of scholarship but also the standards of athletic conduct a matter of their concern? In the meantime the new Rules Committee have been formulating new regulations for the game. In the West

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the resolutions of the conference on football held by the nine universities athletically most prominent have been under consideration by the various institutions. The University of Michigan has found itself hampered in dealing with the question of professional coaches by the existence of a contract with the present football coach. Some of the resolutions have been ratified; others are awaiting action. The present turmoil about football is the promise of a keener moral sense in academic circles concerning sportsmanship—which is simply moral conduct applied to athletic contests.

❀

Sunday Afternoons at Union Seminary

In the three months' course of sermons now being given on Sunday afternoons at the Union Seminary Chapel on "The Christian Doctrine of Faith," Professor Mitchell, of Boston University, recently spoke on "Faith and Biblical Criticism." That some good people accuse Biblical criticism of being dangerous to Christian faith he attributed to their misunderstanding both of the nature of faith and the results of criticism. The Bible, said he, represents faith as the receptive attitude toward God of a soul prepared to experience the grace of God, and as the prerequisite and condition of a godly life. Of the development of faith, thus understood, the Bible is a record. The traditional belief about the Bible is in no sense faith, and the results of its scientific revision are eminently conducive to the faith which is a joyous confidence in God. These points were illustrated from the Old Testament at length and strikingly, in showing that the traditional belief exhibited revelation not only as discontinuous, but at times even contradictory and regressive. On the other hand, the Biblical criticism conducted by Christian scholars had demonstrated, first, an unbroken continuity of revelation, and, next, its continuous progress. The false issues that had been raised between faith and reason, and again between faith and science, are now raised, said Professor Mitchell, between faith and the criticism whose candid study of the Bible serves to confirm with fresh proofs the ancient faith in the living God, ever raising up his prophets and interpreters to meet the crises of faith amid emergencies. Professor Mitchell's discourse, while not alluding to his recent experience, inevitably deepened the surprise caused by the refusal of the Bishops, on the ground of alleged dangerous tendencies in his teaching, to approve his re-election to his chair. It is now stated that the President of Boston University recommends that election to professorships be no longer conditioned on the Bishops' approval. Similar action in similar circumstances was taken some years since by Union Theological Seminary, in canceling the agreement which conditioned the election of professors on approval by the General Assembly. On the following Sunday Professor Palmer, of Harvard, took up another timely subject of present interest, "Faith and Ethics." In an address of uncommon beauty and simplicity, given without manuscript, he exhibited the difference and also the practical identity of religion and morality—morality as effort for the realization of the highest righteousness, personal and social, religion as the attitude of love and reverence toward the righteousness of the Most High. Their difference is that morality is volitional, in the will to fulfill all duty, while religion is affectional, supplying to the will the incentive of a supreme desire. But they are identical in direction to the same end. While all teachers of religion have not yet risen to this view, it is the Biblical view, in which religion and morality are represented as fused together in a common aspiration. By this and other series of public addresses the Seminary is effectively stimulating religious thoughtfulness in the community.

❀

The Bancroft Library

The acquisition by the University of California of the H. H. Bancroft collection of historical books and documents of various kinds is an event of importance to that institution and of interest to the whole country. The one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid for the library is a very moderate sum in comparison to its value, for, from various

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

points of view, the collection of Far Western Americana which represents the life-work of Mr. Bancroft is invaluable. There does not exist anywhere such an accumulation of historical material of high importance relating to the Pacific slope from Alaska to the Central American States, to the Rocky Mountain district, to Louisiana under Spanish dominion, and to most of the islands of the West Indies. The extent and authority of the material included in this library give it the first position in its own field, and rank it with the foremost collections of Americana. The manuscripts include missals, service-books, grammars and dictionaries of aboriginal languages, land deeds, royal edicts, governmental proclamations, papal bulls and rescripts, accounts and letter-books covering commercial affairs in North and Central America and the enterprises of Russian, Canadian, and American fur companies. There are also a large number of originals and copies of diaries of early American trappers, traders, pioneers, and gold-hunters, and dictated narratives of California and Rocky Mountain pioneers, sufficient altogether to fill between 1,400 and 1,500 volumes of manuscripts, 500 of which relate to California. The collection is also rich in printed sources of history, including early voyages, debates, laws, journals, transactions of learned societies of Central America and various American States, maps, atlases, and cosmographies. There are more than five thousand volumes of newspapers and periodicals, and there is also a very rich collection of early imprints and other rare books. The value of the collection from the standpoint of the student of American history is very great, and its acquirement by the University of California is a distinct enlargement of the University's resources.

❀

Forestry in Colorado

The gratifying announcement is made that General William J. Palmer and Dr. William A. Bell have presented to Colorado College the whole domain known as Manitou Park, to be used for a School of Forestry. This fine mountain park, seventy-five hundred feet above sea-level, is situated about twenty-five miles from Colorado Springs, and contains some fifteen thousand acres, two-thirds of which are covered by forests. With its hotel and cottages, its cattle ranch, its hay lands and excellent water supply, the property is conservatively valued at about $150,000. The increasing interest in America in the science of forestry and the growing appreciation of its utility are emphasized by this munificent gift. There are at present four important schools of forestry in as many sections of the country—at Yale University, the University of Michigan, the University of California, and at Biltmore in North Carolina. The Colorado College school will be situated in the Rocky Mountain region at the foot of Pike's Peak. Forestry conditions vary widely with differences in altitude, climate, relative humidity and dryness. In Colorado, where high altitudes are found even on the plains, where on account of extreme dryness agriculture can be successful only through irrigation, the problems are quite different from those of lower and more humid regions. This section of the Rocky Mountain range must ultimately be converted into forest reserve. It is a fact of great significance, therefore, that in this section of the country, where the preservation of the forests is of vital importance, the study of forestry is to be established upon a scientific basis.

❀

Is the Railway Rate Bill Constitutional?

Congress has, under the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the same power to regulate inter-State commerce as to regulate foreign commerce. This power is limited only by the express provisions or necessary implications of the Constitution itself. It cannot be exercised arbitrarily, nor so as to confiscate property, nor so as to give special advantages to one class or one locality. It ought to be exercised so as to involve as little interference as possible with the perfect freedom of intercourse between the States. The object of Congress should be, not to restrain liberty, but to put an end to those restraints on liberty which are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

imposed by great corporations to the disadvantage of small shippers and of the general public. Though some of these principles have been disputed, we think they are really indisputable, and we gave last week, with brief references to some important decisions of the Supreme Court, our reasons for regarding them as indisputable.

It is, however, evident that Congress cannot, in the nature of the case, legislate in detail upon this subject. It is not practicable to prescribe by law what the rates shall be, nor what the classification of freight; both rates and classification of freight must, to a certain extent, be flexible. Recognizing this fact, the Committee in the bill now before Congress has simply provided that all rates "shall be just, reasonable, and fairly remunerative," and has even left it to an inter-State railway commission to determine, whenever complaints are made to it against rates as unjust, not only whether the complaint is well founded, but, if the complaint is well founded, what is the "just and reasonable and fairly remunerative" rate to be thereafter observed as the maximum to be charged. The question has been raised whether Congress has the Constitutional right to delegate to an inter-State commerce commission so large power as is delegated by this act.

The Constitution provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Those legislative powers Congress is not authorized to delegate to any other body. It can, however, authorize any body to make the necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect its legislative enactments, and this is done continually. It enacts patent laws and leaves those laws to be carried out under the Commissioner of Patents; land laws, and leaves them to be carried out under regulations framed by a Land Commissioner; Indian laws, and leaves them to be carried out under regulations issued by an Indian Commissioner. Thus a great body of departmental regulations has grown up which has all the force and effect of law, though it has never been enacted into law by an act of Congress.

Undoubtedly Congress may similarly enact a law for the regulation of inter-State commerce, and leave that law to be carried into effect by an inter-State commerce commission. This is simply doing in one department what it has done from the foundation of the Government in other departments.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in more than one case, that a general law that rates shall be just and reasonable and that a commission shall decide what rates are just and reasonable is not an illegitimate delegation of legislative power. "There can be no doubt," said the Court in the well-known case of Reagan vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (Thayer's Cases on Constitutional Law, p. 1745), "of the general power of a State to regulate the fares and freights which may be charged and received by railroad or other carriers, and that this regulation can be carried on by means of a commission. Such a commission is merely an administrative board, created by the State for carrying into effect the will of the State as expressed by its legislation."

The Outlook, then, has no hesitation in answering the question asked in the debate in the House by Mr. Sherley "as to the nature of the power that is conferred on the Commission, whether it is legislative or administrative, and how far the courts may review that action." The Commission is an administrative body, like the Indian Office, the Patent Office, and the Treasury Department; its decisions are simply a part of the administrative machinery of the Government for carrying into effect the will of the people as expressed by legislative enactment. No specific provision is made in the bill for any revision of its decisions by the courts, but the bill recognizes the fact that any decision of the Commission can be brought before the courts by injunction proceedings based on the ground that the rate prescribed is not in accordance with the provisions of the law. And the decisions of the Supreme Court leave very little room to question the two essential affirmations that Congress has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power, first, to enact a law requiring that all railway rates shall be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative, and, second, to leave to an administrative board created for that purpose the power to determine what rates are just and reasonable, and to require the railways to conform to such rates.

The Hepburn Railway Bill is Constitutional.

❀

The Need of Plain Speech

Nothing in life is more tragical than the fall of a trusted man or woman, with its defeat of hope, betrayal of faith, surrender of principle, far-reaching disturbance of moral values for others. When a prominent man turns traitor to those who have put their interests into his keeping and stands forth, in any sudden light thrown on his career, as a selfish user of other people's property, a shock runs through the whole community, young men grow cynical and older men despondent, and the capital of moral health and vitality is sensibly diminished. The professional criminals, the open cheats and scoundrels, do not bring moral disaster in the train of their evil deeds; the destroyers of hope and the wasters of moral wealth are the men who stoop to baseness from high positions and make influence and power, which are in their keeping as trustees for others, the servants of their greed or ambition.

It is almost impossible to overestimate the shock to confidence, the disaster to hope, which have come in this country as the result of recent betrayals of trust by men of prominence in public and business life, and it is a mischievous perversion of true compassion which makes respectability and position palliatives of moral offense. There is no offender so naked of excuse as the man who sins from the height of a great place, no betrayer of honor so base as he whose honor is so great that it becomes itself a capital for his use. The common offender is held back by no public opinion, kept in place by no pressure from others, sustained in temptation by no consciousness that others are leaning on him and that if he defaults morally misery and bankruptcy follow in the train of his collapse; on the contrary, he feels that he is detached from the moral life of the community, that what he does is of little account, that no man trusts him. The great criminal is not he who commits a crime of a magnitude which impresses the imagination, but he who turns traitor in the face of general confidence and universal respect, the man who does not break, at the risk of his life, into other people's houses and take their property, but seizes and wastes property put into his hands by men and communities because he is believed to be honorable. The magnitude of an offense is determined not by the daring with which it is committed nor by its rating on the statute-books, but by the measure in which it involves violation of trust, betrayal of confidence, use of the honor and authority bestowed by others for selfish or base purposes. The individual soldier who goes over to the enemy is a traitor, but his treason is venial compared with that of an Arnold loved and trusted by his chief, holding a post of immense importance because of that confidence, looked upon as a leader by reason of a record of heroism. When such a man falls, he falls like Lucifer, and there is no measure to the infamy which blackens his name on the lips of later generations.

It is high time for clean, clear, decisive moral indignation and judgment; for the resolute clear-sightedness which refuses to be confused by the glamour of position, power, or respectability; which metes out exact justice with a dispassionate hand, and neither bows to the clamor of the hour nor to the appeal of a mercy which would defeat the very ends of compassion. The Nation needs moral reinvigoration, and it will come only when the facts are faced and deeds are described by words which have edge and sting, and men are judged by the measure of the light and faith and confidence against which they have sinned. Out of the shame and depression of recent months one great hope is taking the shape of certainty—there is coming a distinct advance of moral standards, a clear perception of the dullness of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

moral feeling which has overtaken politics and business, a determination to tear aside the mask of respectability and compel offenders to stand before the community in the light of their misdeeds. Moral corruption has gone far, but not too far for moral recovery. The vast mass of the people in the country have been sane and honorable; but they have grown morally heedless and careless; they have let the standards fall out of hands too much occupied with individual work and gain. It is time to measure moral strength against wealth and luxury, to hold men who are trusted to a more rigid account, and, when they betray their trusts, to tear from them the shr ls of respectability with which sentimentalists would conceal the greatness of their offending.

❀

Not Born to Die

A correspondent sends us the following paragraph written by a skeptical friend of his, and asks us how we would answer it:

Owing to man's irrepressible egoism, the wish is father to the thought. It is man's invincible determination to believe himself immortal that has created the idea of immortality. There isn't a single logical standing-point for the argument. In the Old Testament it is not hinted at. The promises made to the patriarchs are that their seed shall inherit the earth, and almost all the Hebrews of modern times agree with Spinoza in his fundamental thought, that while humanity, the race, endures, the individual unit of which it is composed passes on, giving place to others, as in all the rest of the animal creation.

The wish always is father to the thought, and the child should be nurtured, not cast out. All great thoughts are born of great wishes. Desires are creative; the reason is an instrument to accomplish desires. Man was hungry; his reason told him how to get food that would nurture, not poison, his body. He wished to cross the seas which were impassable barriers; his reason showed him how to navigate them. He wished to communicate with absent friends; his reason invented writing. He wished to extend the intercourse to many readers; his reason invented the printing-press. He longed for some picture of his absent friend; his reason invented the photograph. He suffered under autocratic despotism; his reason showed him the way to liberty through the organization of free democratic institutions. Tennyson voiced the desire of mankind for peace and a Parliament of the Nations, and a generation has not elapsed before the desire of man has found its way to a Hague International Tribunal, and now to a serious consideration of an international parliament. What good thing is there that man enjoys to-day which he has not first desired and then found his way to possess? What good thing is there that our fathers have desired that we have not found our way or are finding our way to possess? Of course the wish is father to the thought; it is always father to thoughts; and all great desires and all great thoughts lead sooner or later to realization—generally to a realization that transcends the wildest imaginings of the poets and prophets. Who in the days of the unknown prophet who wrote the first chapter of Genesis dreamed of a world of ocean and mountain, of waterfall and fire and lightning, subdued as man has subdued it in this twentieth century? Who in the days of Plato dreamed of a Republic as free and fraternal as America? who in the days of Christ of a philanthropy as universal in its scope and as effective in its operation as the philanthropy incarnated to-day in hospitals and asylums and schools and colleges and social settlements?

"The wish is father to the thought." True. And the children are a lusty, vigorous, and thriving progeny. "It is man's invincible determination to believe himself immortal that has created the idea of immortality." True. And what is more, it is showing him the way to immortality. It is a curious *non sequitur* to argue that man must not expect immortality because he greatly desires it. In fact, desires are God's method of provoking man to achievement; what he greatly desires he eventually attains. And always the achievement surpasses the expectation.

Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as He is pure.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator has been wondering if the time is not ripe for a reformer who will busy himself with certain customs of our modern life; it seems that something needs to be done to rescue them from tendencies all too evidently demoralizing. For instance, take the time-honored custom of making gifts to a bride. This had its birth in the richest and sweetest sentiments of the human heart, and in its original spirit it is yet one of the most beautiful of our common customs; but it not infrequently happens in these days that one is reminded how greatly the beautiful custom has suffered at the hands of its friends.

❀

A woman was heard to say, "Just think of it! Three weddings in the next two weeks; that means three handsome presents, and I don't give *that* for one of the brides." And she snapped her fingers significantly. But of course the presents were bought, and sent "with dearest love," and appeared in the extravagant display which a special policeman guarded by night, till it was consigned to the safe deposit vault.

❀

The Spectator happened to read a newspaper report of one of those particular weddings, and he could not help thinking how differently it would have been written if the reporter had happened to know and tell the truth. Just for his own amusement in a few idle moments he rewrote a part of the report as follows: "The bride had a *very few* gifts; but there was also a very great display of cut glass, silver pieces, and articles of costly ornamentation, which were left, with total indifference and more or less reluctance, in her keeping. Among these the elaborate vase of Mrs. La Fontaine was very conspicuous."

❀

The Spectator happened to show his revised report to a young woman friend, and of course she promptly called him "a horrid thing." "How can people help it?" she made critical inquiry. "Surely one can't reasonably be expected to love a woman simply because she invites you to her wedding, and in large society weddings people are necessarily brought together who are often but mere acquaintances of the bride, as of one another. Brides shouldn't invite so many people if they don't want gifts grudgingly or indifferently given." The Spectator replied to this that she might be quite right, that this might be a case where "judgment should begin at the house of God," and that the possibly forthcoming reformer would be a bride who would find her earliest inspiration in her own wedding.

❀

The sufferings of a particular class have generally furnished good material for the make-up of the needed reformer, and truly brides have their trials, if not real sufferings, in this matter of presents. One bride, the guests at whose wedding numbered about two hundred, maintained a becoming gratitude and pleasure as the gifts came in, until thirty-two bonbon dishes—surprisingly alike—and six water-bottles—as identical as the same number of peas in a pod—appeared on the table before her. Then she was heard to say, "Mother, if another one of those things comes in, *I don't care who sends it*, please don't show it to me." Still another, who was to begin her housekeeping in a very small flat, and carry it forward on an income of eighteen dollars per week, faced the almost unanswerable question of what she should do with twenty-seven cut-glass bowls—all of them of good size. It was a question where to place even enough bowls to serve the small family with bread and milk. Finally, a special cabinet, for which there was neither room nor money, had to be purchased to accommodate the bowls and bottles, and other equally useless things which came at the same time. It was recorded, however, of all these things that they were "just too dear for anything," and beautiful and bountiful assurance was given that each one was a most acceptable and important

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

addition to the belongings of the new home.

❀

Equally tender and commendable in its beginning, but even more sadly degraded in its lengthening observance, is the custom of sending flowers to a funeral. It was a most beautiful thing when love, and love alone, made quiet offering of the blossoms of earth to brighten the dark hours of mortal bereavement; but as time has passed on the early beauty of such bestowal seems to have been, at least in very many instances, sadly marred, if not quite obliterated. Remarks heard in this connection indicate the all too prevalent feeling. A husband and wife were discussing the matter with reference to a particular case: a business friend of the man had lost his wife, and the discussion just alluded to came up in regard to sending a floral offering to the house where death had come. The woman was very positive in her expression of disapproval; she argued that they couldn't afford it; that there was no tie between them more tender or binding than that of a business acquaintance; that it really wasn't fitting for them to do it, and that certainly it ought not to be expected.

❀

The man expressed himself in essential agreement; he knew they couldn't afford it, and he admitted there was something very much out of keeping with his own best feelings in sending it; but still it was his judgment that it should be done. He said it would be expected, its omission would be conspicuous, and perchance interpreted unfavorably for them. Then the wife suggested that if they must send something, it should be a simple, inexpensive offering, the cost of which they could better afford. Again the man expressed himself in sympathy with the good sense and good taste of the suggestion, but he also maintained that it wouldn't do; that if they sent anything it must be of a certain style and price; and it was finally so determined.

❀

At that particular funeral the display of flowers exceeded even what people are well accustomed to see in these lavish days. So numerous were they that there was little possibility of any sort of arrangement; it was simply pillow upon pillow, wreath above wreath, masses of one sort of flowers against those of another, and emblems uncounted, crowded together with the one evident intent of giving them a place where they would show. It was simply an enormous display, offensive to artistic taste and shocking to all the refinements of the heart; for it was all too evident that a large percentage of the offerings made expressed the same feelings and convictions as the one alluded to.

❀

The antithesis of this experience was found in another which the Spectator recalls with peculiar pleasure. It was in the coast country of the State of Maine, and the time was midwinter. An aged woman had died; her home had been on a small farm, her means limited, and her friends and neighbors necessarily few. The inevitable cost of the funeral was all that the remaining family could possibly assume; even the outlay needful for a small offering of flowers at that time and place was not to be thought of. But among the neighbors, near and distant, were some who had one or more cherished house-plants; among them all there were a few blossoms, and on the day of the funeral they were all brought—a rose, a petunia, a little old-fashioned pink, a few geranium-leaves, each one giving all she had—and, in love that was tender indeed, laid upon the coffin. Such a little offering it was in itself—the wasted hand of the woman could have held it all; but it was large and lovely enough in what it expressed to be carried into the presence of the angels of light.

❀

It appears increasingly difficult to exclude the common commercialism of the time from any of its particular experiences; but it would seem that the supreme hours of human life—the hours in which love is crowned and we take final leave of our dead—that these at least might be held sacredly apart from the insincere, the common, and the ostentatious.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHINA IN TRANSITION

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTING IN SHANGHAI

BY GEORGE KENNAN

Special Correspondent of The Outlook in the Far East

This is the first of a series of articles in which Mr. Kennan will record his recent observations and experiences in China. Among these experiences was a house-boat trip of nearly four hundred miles through the canals of eastern China. The present article will be followed at once by one dealing with the causes of the various anti-foreign manifestations in China.—THE EDITORS.

IF one had been asked two weeks ago what cities of China in this period of transition and unrest were most likely to be exempt from anti-foreign rioting, one would have replied without hesitation, Hongkong and Shanghai. Both of these cities passed through the year of the Boxer troubles without any disorderly manifestations of anti-foreign feeling; both remained quiet in the excitement of the boycott movement; and there was no reason to suppose that there would ever be, in either of them, any serious uprising of the native inhabitants. In China, however, it is almost always the unexpected that happens, and on the morning of Monday, December 18, the foreign population of Shanghai found itself suddenly confronted by a riotous demonstration on the part of the natives, which not only created intense excitement and alarm, but threatened for a time to get wholly beyond control.

The first signs of impending trouble appeared at the Hongkew market in the American settlement, where, early in the morning, gangs of Chinese roughs made an attempt to stop traffic by wrecking the stalls of peaceable hucksters and attacking the servants of foreign residents who had been sent there to buy supplies of meat and vegetables for the day. A little later rioting began on the Nanking Road, and in less than two hours the anti-foreign demonstration, which had evidently been preconcerted, if not carefully organized, became so general and so formidable as to threaten the safety of foreigners in all parts of the International Settlement.[1]

Julian H. Arnold, the American Vice-Consul, was attacked by a mob near the suburban race-course as he was coming into the city; Dr. Scholz, the German Consul-General, and two of his vice-consuls were set upon in the Nanking Road and had to take refuge in Max Nossler's book-store; Dr. McLeod, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Anderson, and many other well-known business men were stoned or beaten; and dozens of other Europeans or Americans, in automobiles, in carriages, or in jinrikishas, were stopped and more or less roughly handled as they passed through the streets of the Settlement on their way to their offices. By eight o'clock the great commercial thoroughfares known as the Nanking Road, the Kiangse Road, the Szechuen Road, and the Maloo, were packed with excited Chinese, and thousands of rioters, armed with sticks and stones and in some cases with revolvers, began to mob foreigners, maul policemen, loot shops, and set fire to buildings in the central part of the Settlement, between Defense Creek and the Bund. The places most fiercely and persistently attacked were the shop of the Interna-

[1] The part of Shanghai controlled and partly occupied by foreigners is sometimes called the International Settlement and sometimes the Foreign Concession. It is situated on the western bank of the Whangpoo River, above the junction of the latter with the Yangtse, and has an area of two or three square miles. It contains a population of 8,000 or 9,000 Europeans and Americans and about 350,000 Chinese. The Native City, which is surrounded by a wall and which stands just south of the Concession, had, in 1900, a population of 152,000.

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tional Bicycle Company, where Winchester rifles and ammunition were kept for sale; the Louza police station, to which a few arrested rioters had been taken early in the morning; the town hall and library on the Nanking Road, and the annex of the Metropole Hotel. The employees of the Bicycle Company made a vigorous defense, and, after killing several Chinese on the very threshold of the shop, succeeded in repelling the attack; but before the foreign residents of the city could collect force enough to hold the yelling, stone-throwing mob in check, all the windows of the town hall had been shattered, the annex of the Metropole Hotel had been wrecked and partially burned, and the Louza police station had been captured, set on fire, and completely destroyed.

Inasmuch as the European and American population of Shanghai does not exceed nine thousand, while the Chinese living in the Foreign Concession and the Native City number more than half a million, the consequences of anything like a general foreign uprising might be disastrous in the extreme, and it was therefore with a feeling of intense apprehension and alarm that the foreign residents of the Settlement went for their weapons. The Shanghai Volunteers, a local militia organization numbering six or eight hundred men, assembled hastily, with rifles and bandoliers of cartridges, but without uniforms; messengers were despatched to all the war-ships in the river asking for help; squads of Sikh police were sent to check the march of the rioters down the Nanking Road and to seize and hold the bridges over Soochow Creek; and every European or American who had a rifle, a shot-gun, a Mauser pistol, or a revolver, rushed into the streets, and either reported to the municipal authorities for orders or hastened to the scene of disturbance to fight independently.

Before nine o'clock the whole native quarter was swarming like a disturbed ant-hill, and it is not an exaggeration, perhaps, to say that within the limits of the Central District, between Defense Creek and the Bund, there were two hundred thousand excited Chinese in the streets. It soon became apparent, however, that nine-tenths of these people were not participating in the riot, and that the few thousands who were actively engaged in it lacked cohesive organization and courage. They would yell frantically, throw stones, loot an undefended shop, or maul a Sikh policeman to death with bamboo poles; but when the Volunteers opened fire on them with ball cartridges they lost their nerve and gave way. They did not venture to kill a European outright, even when they had him in their power. If they happened to catch an Englishman alone and unarmed they stoned him, smashed his carriage or jinrikisha, and perhaps beat him; but they always stopped short of murder. The only foreigners actually killed were Sikh policemen from India, whom the Chinese hate with a deadly hatred. Between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon strong landing parties of marines and bluejackets came ashore from the British cruisers Astræa and Bonaventure, the Italian cruiser Marco Polo, the German gunboat Vaderland, and the British gunboat Clio, and, with a dozen or more machine guns, took positions in front of the consulates and public buildings, or marched in squads to the parts of the city where the disorder was greatest.

Coming down from Peking by the Tientsin steamer Shengking, we happened to reach Shanghai a few hours after the rioting began, and upon landing at one of the many docks which fringe the beautiful European boulevard known as the Bund, we found ourselves, to our great amazement, in what seemed to be a besieged city. The consulates and public buildings were all guarded by troops; squads of marines and bluejackets, with rifles over their shoulders, were marching along the water front and wheeling into the Nanking Road; armed volunteers in civilian dress, with bandoliers of cartridges across their breasts, were going to or from "the front" in jinrikishas or on foot; gray-haired British merchants were riding to their places of business in carriages or automobiles with rifles or double-barreled shot-guns by their sides; and even the bicycle-riders who went scurrying along the Bund carried big navy revolvers in hol-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sters belted about their waists. The whole foreign population, apparently, was under arms, and had either been engaged in fighting or was ready to fight at a moment's notice. Upon inquiring what had happened, we were informed that the Chinese, excited by certain proceedings in the Shanghai Mixed Court, had begun an anti-foreign riot and were engaged in looting shops, burning buildings, and killing Europeans and Americans on the Nanking Road and in various other parts of the International Settlement. The Volunteers had been called out, and marines had been landed from all the war-ships in the river, but the whole force available for defense did not exceed fifteen hundred men, and if the native uprising should become general the situation of the comparatively small body of Europeans in the Settlement might be as perilous as that of the foreigners in Tientsin in 1900.

This was somewhat alarming news, but as the people on the Bund did not seem to be wildly excited, and as we could hear no sound of yelling or firing, I concluded that the danger was not imminent, and directed the porter of the Astor House to collect our baggage and call 'rikishas. 'Rikishas, however, were not to be had. The Chinese coolies were all on strike or with the rioters, and the only vehicle available was a closed baggage-van, which had no seats, and looked like the "Black Maria" of a city prison. Making a virtue of necessity, we climbed cheerfully up on our trunks, took our grip-sacks and shoulder-bags in our laps, and rode slowly to the hotel, like a couple of wild animals in a closed menagerie cage. We found the Astor House full of British and American round-the-world tourists, who were assembled in little groups in the office, the reading-room, the bar-room, and the parlor, discussing the latest news from the scene of disorder, and the probability of a general Chinese attack in the darkness of the coming night. Here and there young Volunteers who had just returned, rifle in hand, from the Nanking Road, were describing to excited and apprehensive women the siege of the Town Hall and the fierce attack of the mob on the shop of the International Bicycle Company; and at the office desk, where I went to register our names, the manager of the hotel was imperiling the safety of half his guests by helping an American tourist to load a Mauser automatic pistol. Neither of them knew anything about the mechanism of the weapon, and, after dodging two or three times out of the probable line of accidental fire, I went to their assistance, boldly declared myself a firearms expert, and, for the sake of getting behind the gun, offered to load it myself. From my point of view—opposite the muzzle—two novices co-operating in an attempt to fill the magazine of an automatic pistol were much more dangerous than a Chinese mob.

When we had taken our hand baggage to our room, I came down stairs and walked through the hotel, asking questions right and left, listening to scraps of excited conversation, and trying to get an intelligible explanation of the riotous outbreak which had so suddenly transformed a peaceful commercial city into what seemed to be—or threatened to become—a field of "battle, murder, and sudden death." None of the excited groups in the parlors and corridors had any definite information with regard to the cause of the riot, but suggestions for dealing with it were abundant. "What they ought to do," said a loud-voiced American in the office, "is to take out the Taotai [the Chinese prefect or governor of the city] and lynch him!" "Yes," said another, "either lynch him or put him in irons and send him on board one of the war-ships." I could not see myself how murdering the Governor, or sending him on board a war-ship in handcuffs and leg-fetters, would greatly improve the situation, but such were the suggestions of two of my countrymen who seemed to be rational, and who were apparently men of education and good social position. No question was raised as to the Taotai's responsibility for the riot, nor did anybody seem to care what the grievances of the Chinese were—if they had any. An attack had been made upon the foreigners, therefore the Chinese Governor should be lynched!

Late in the afternoon I put a pistol in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

my pocket and walked out in the direction of the Chinese quarter. The streets everywhere were crowded with natives—most of them coolies—and there were strong squads of marines, or Sikh police, on the bridges and at the intersections of the principal "Roads." But the rioting had apparently ceased, and although many shops in the central district were closed, I heard no firing and could see no signs of disorder. All the Europeans whom I met were armed, but many of them were returning to their homes; and in reply to questions they said that the killing of twenty or thirty men had cowed the disorderly element, and that the trouble, for a time at least, was over.

Throughout Monday evening the feeling among the foreigners in the Settlement was one of great anxiety and apprehension. The riotous demonstration had been checked, and at a comparatively insignificant cost in life; but the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who had thus far taken no part in it were in a state of wild excitement. The attitude of the local native authorities was uncertain, and the anti-foreign movement might at any moment become general and assume a dangerous form, as it did in the north of China in 1900. Nobody in Peking or Tientsin would believe at first that the Boxer movement was really formidable; but it developed into a great popular uprising, nevertheless, and the same thing might happen again. The foreign residents of Shanghai, therefore, prepared themselves, as far as possible, for a renewal of hostilities, upon a more extensive scale. The family of the American Consul-General, and many other people who had been living in lonely and isolated places on the Bubbling Well Road, came in to the Astor House for safety. The Country Club, near the center of the suburban residence district, was turned into a place of refuge for women and children, and was put under guard of a strong detachment of Volunteers; and all strategic points between the native quarter and the foreign part of the Settlement were occupied by Volunteers, Sikh police, or squads of marines with machine guns.

The Astor House, until after midnight, was filled with excited men, mostly armed, who had come in to get news, or to discuss the events of the day, and the air, of course, was filled with disquieting rumors and reports. The Chinese, it was said, were holding tumultuous meetings in the Native City and working themselves up to a frenzy over the killing of their countrymen in the streets; they had obtained two or three thousand rifles and a large supply of ammunition by breaking into a native arsenal; and they were preparing to make an overwhelming attack upon the foreign quarter at a late hour of the night. War-ships of the Powers had been sent for and were coming at top speed from Weihaiwei, from Hongkong, from the lower Yangtse, and from Japan; but twenty-four hours, at least, must elapse before any of them could arrive, and in the meantime only the Volunteers and a few hundred bluejackets and marines stood between the foreign population and half a million infuriated Chinese. Although I took these rumors with many grains of salt, I did not feel at all sure, myself, that the trouble in Shanghai was over. I had just come from Peking and Tientsin, where I had heard all the details of the Boxer siege; I was aware that the anti-foreign feeling in the Yangtse valley had been greatly increased by the boycott; and I knew so little of the grievances of the Shanghai Chinese that I could not tell what they were likely to do after twenty or thirty of them had been killed by foreign troops.

Just after I returned to my room, a detachment of marines passed under my window, dragging a two-inch quick-firer in the direction of the Nanking Road; and as the rumble of the wheels died away up the street, I went to bed, more than half expecting to be awakened before morning by the yells of a mob and the rattle of rifles and machine guns.

Contrary to all expectation, the night passed without any general alarm, and when I went out after breakfast the city in the neighborhood of the Astor House seemed to be perfectly quiet. Everybody was still going about armed, the bridges over Soochow Creek were all guarded, and a detachment of marines in front of the German consulate had trained a big brass machine gun so that it would sweep

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the whole street in front of the hotel; but with these exceptions there was nothing to indicate that the normal life of the city had been disturbed. When, after a walk of five minutes, I reached our consulate, I found the building guarded by a force of two small Japanese bluejackets. There was a fairly strong American fleet in the Far East, including several battle-ships; but when the rioting in Shanghai began, the nearest of our vessels was a hundred and fifty or two hundred miles away; and in order that American interests should not be left wholly without protection, the Japanese consul loaned us two armed men, out of his total available force of twelve! I presume he thought that by giving us two bluejackets to stand in front of our consulate he would help us to "save our face;" but he could not prevent the British residents from chaffing us a little upon our consular guard of two Asiatics, and our inability to land marines until Wednesday afternoon—sixty hours after the rioting began.

In reply to my inquiries, our Consul-General, Mr. Rodgers, said that the American cruiser Baltimore and three gunboats were up the Yangtse, at or near Chingkiang, and that he had informed them of the riot by telegraph early Monday morning. He had also kept the Department in Washington advised, and had cabled Admiral Train at Manila. He did not think that the situation in Shanghai was at all critical, but he expressed great anxiety with regard to the safety of the American missionaries "up country." There was a strong anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese of the Yangtse valley, and he greatly feared that as soon as the news of the Shanghai outbreak reached the cities on the Grand Canal—particularly Soochow, Hoochow, and Hangchow—the missionaries there would be attacked and possibly murdered. He had, therefore, wired them all to come down to the coast for shelter and protection.

When I returned to the hotel, I found a lot of new rumors in circulation. Rioting, it was said, had broken out afresh in three places, and the disorder was greater than ever. A reinforcement of marines had just arrived in the German gunboat Tiger; the American cruiser Baltimore had reached Woosung; and a fleet of torpedo-boat destroyers was coming post haste from Manila (!). Meanwhile, the rioters had been reinforced by an army of brigands and salt smugglers from the back country, thousands of ruffians and rowdies had come across the river from Pootung, and the outlook generally was very alarming. These wild reports, of course, were almost wholly without foundation; but a reference to them may serve to indicate the nature of the mental and emotional atmosphere in which the guests of the Astor House lived for two or three days. No rumor seemed too wild to gain credence, and intelligent men assured me, with an air of conviction, that Admiral Train had sent a fleet of destroyers from the Philippines, and that three fast British cruisers had come from Hongkong (a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles) in thirty hours! As matters of fact, the Baltimore did not reach Woosung until Wednesday; the torpedo-boat destroyers and British cruisers did not come at all; and the rioting on Tuesday was limited to an attempt, on the part of a few hundred Chinese roughs and hoodlums, to prevent market sales and force Chinese merchants to close their shops on the Nanking Road, the Boone Road, and the Maloo. When I walked out to this part of the city, a little later, there were great crowds of Chinese in the streets, but I saw no rioting or disorder. That night, however, just after twelve o'clock, a general alarm was sounded from all the bell towers, and the whole foreign community was again thrown into a panic by an announcement from the police headquarters that the Chinese, in strong force, were advancing on the Settlement from the west. They had driven in the police outposts on the Sinza Road; they were already close to the General Hospital, if not actually in possession of it; and they were setting fire to everything as they marched down the right bank of Soochow Creek in the direction of the Bund. As this startling news came from police headquarters, and as the whole western sky was lighted up by what seemed to be the glare of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an extensive conflagration, the marines and bluejackets assembled hastily in front of the British and German consulates; detachments of Volunteers came hurrying along the Bund at the double-quick; machine guns were got in position on the Garden Bridge and in front of the Astor House; the fire brigade turned out; and the whole region bordering on Soochow Creek became a scene of great activity and excitement. In the course of half an hour mounted scouts who had been sent out to locate the enemy reported that they could find no "Chinese army," but that a large number of native houses, set on fire, presumably, by the rioters, were burning briskly in the district known as Sinza. The fire brigade went up the Creek and after an hour of hard work put out the incendiary fires; the marines and bluejackets on the Garden Bridge and in front of the Astor House went back to their consulates; and the citizens and tourists who had been roused by the general alarm returned to their beds.

On Wednesday the situation began to clear up, and the anxiety of the foreign population was to some extent relieved. The American gunboat Villalobos came up the river to the city with one hundred and seventy bluejackets and marines from the cruiser Baltimore; the Taotai, Duke Tsai-Teh, and other prominent Chinese officials went personally through the native quarter with guards and footmen carrying printed proclamations ordering the people to remain quiet; the Viceroy, Chou-Fu, telegraphed from Nanking that he was on his way to Shanghai with instructions from the Imperial Government at Peking; and the Chinese newspapers published strong editorials condemning the rioters and urging all patriotic citizens to discourage violence and await a peaceful settlement of the Mixed Court trouble.

At the present time (Friday evening) the anti-foreign demonstration seems to have spent its force, and there is no reason to anticipate a renewal of the rioting. The city is well guarded and efficiently patrolled, and the military force now on duty seems quite adequate to cope with the disorderly element, which never comprised more than a fiftieth part of the total Chinese population.

In their dealings with the mob on Monday and Tuesday the foreigners, it seems to me, showed commendable prudence and self-restraint. They did not open fire on the rioters until further delay would have been suicidal, and they never brought into use either artillery or machine guns. It would have been easy to "give the Chinese a lesson" by slaughtering two or three hundred of them indiscriminately in the streets; but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the officers of the Volunteers and marines never once lost their heads in the excitement, and never ordered their men to fire unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. As a result of their coolness and discretion the Chinese casualty list is comparatively small, and comprises only men who were in the fighting line and who actually had sticks, stones, or deadly weapons in their hands.

The secretary of the Municipal Council, who acts also as correspondent of the London "Times," cabled that journal that Japanese had been seen among the rioters, and had given the latter aid and encouragement. The same statement was made, without reservation or qualification, by the "China Gazette," and by several foreigners with whom I talked, but I failed to get any evidence of the alleged fact which was worth a moment's consideration. Hundreds of Chinese students have come back from Japan wearing the Japanese student dress, and it is quite likely that some of these young men were among the rioters, and were mistaken by foreign observers for subjects of the Mikado; but, so far as I have been able to learn, no real Japanese had anything whatever to do with the disturbance, either directly or indirectly.

Since I arrived here, five days ago, I have succeeded in getting from officers of our consulate, from Chinese officials, from members of the Municipal Council, and from representative business men, a fairly clear and intelligible explanation of the riot; and as it illustrates certain methods and tendencies which prevail in China generally, and in the treaty ports in particular, I shall devote another

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

article to the trouble in the Shanghai Mixed Court, which lighted a flame of wrath and indignation in the hearts of all Chinese, high and low, and which led, ultimately, to the anti-foreign demonstration. If we are going to try to extend our commercial interests in China, or even to do business there during the next ten years, we shall have to try to understand the Chinese and their way of looking at the dealings of foreigners with them; and the Mixed Court fracas is a most instructive object-lesson.

Shanghai, Friday, December 22, 1905.

THE RUSSIAN PRIESTS IN THE REVOLUTION

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA

THE only Russian priest who has become known to the whole world in these revolutionary times is Father Gapon, a man in every way exceptional. Nevertheless, there are many other priests all over Russia who have shown active sympathy in one way or another towards the great movement that is reorganizing Russian society. From the three common priests who gave their approval openly to the Kronstadt mutineers, to the Archbishop of St. Petersburg who protested against their execution, there is every shade of political and social creed.

Tolstoy has made the world familiar with the idea that the religious sentiment in the Russian people must play a great part in the building up of the new Russian State. Since the development of the open revolution it has become evident that the position of the great wing of the Russian Church which might properly be called the Russian Protestants, and which is known as the "Old Believers," is of the greatest importance, and must be considered even at this moment of intense revolutionary crisis. The Government appreciated the power of the "Old Believers," and it granted religious liberty largely on account of pressure brought to bear from this quarter. The Government's immediate reward was a very considerable financial backing from the wealthy "Old Believers" of Moscow. The particular element of the "Old Believers" that furnished aid to the Government at this early stage of the revolution, before the latter had granted any substantial liberties to the people, might be termed reactionary rather than progressive.

The "Old Belief," however, like other religious movements, has developed under persecution. At the outset it was a protest against the form of the Russian religion—a simplification of the rites of the Church. Continued persecution has prevented the formation of a well-centralized, natural organization and the establishment of tradition, and so has forced the development of independent, individual thought and religious feeling. The consequence is that to-day the Old Belief is strong, multiform, and many-sided. Though its adherents are often very dogmatic, and are usually more deeply imbued with the prejudices of creed as well as with religious sentiment than the great unthinking mass of the orthodox, still religion is with them a vital thing which they have had to defend against the Government and persecution. It is therefore largely among the Old Believers that new political and social creeds have found root.

Religion, then, is not the dead thing it would be in Russia without this schism and the many spontaneous sects that have grown up during the last century. And now, besides the sudden liberation of the "Old Believers," has come the removal of Pobedonostseff, the dead hand, from the helm of the official orthodox Russian Church. In looking about for the deepest currents of Russian feeling, nothing is so remarkable to-day as the bitter hatred on all sides of Pobedonostseff. This is by no means decreased since his removal from office, for it is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

known that he remains an intimate adviser of the Czar. For many weeks if one bought a satirical paper on the street it was Pobedonostseff's cadaverous features that figured as the chief butt of the cartoonists; if one read a view of the reactionary attitude of the Government, it was against Pobedonostseff as much as Trepoff that the shafts were directed; if one went to the theater to see the farce, "The Days of Liberty," it was for the part of Pobedonostseff that the best actor was cast, and he who received the wildest roar of popular disapproval.

Let us try to feel for a moment the dead weight which this political and religious high priest placed upon the Russian religion. Let us recall that not only did Pobedonostseff attack the modern school and the modern newspaper, but that he went so far as to call inertia the fulcrum of progress. What an inversion of common philosophy—what blindness to the teachings of history! Is this not either the acme of egoistic perversity or incipient madness? Then let us not forget that this man was for years the most trusted adviser of the Czar. But Pobedonostseff is removed, and the Russian priesthood has commenced to breathe.

Never out of contact with the people below, never free from the most constant petty criticism on the part of the very peasants themselves, the Russian "popes" have now at least been emancipated from the paralyzing pressure, not to say terrorism, from above. There are many signs that the great Russian priesthood with its hundred thousand peasant "popes" (for they are not far removed from the peasants) is beginning to think. There are many proofs that the "popes" are sympathetic, on the whole, with the idea of a thorough renovating and reorganization of Russian society. One of the most direct is the latest and most intelligent declaration on the duty and position of the priests during the great revolution Russia is now passing through.

Some weeks ago the Russian Church Herald, the "Zerkowni Vestnik," published a leading article on the new duty of priests.

"The duty of the priests toward the Duma," this article said, "is to explain to the people the overwhelming importance of a serious and honest attitude towards the election and towards their future participation in the political life of the country; to make clear the great sin which the peasant would commit towards his soul if he should in this matter trade the suggestions of his conscience or his intelligence against personal profit or fear."

A new brochure which has attracted the widest attention expounds and develops in a most intelligent and interesting way the same idea. The priest must preach to the peasant that he is not to be tempted in casting his vote by any consideration of mere money, or fear of "the strong people of this world." The priest should, above all things, combat by the power of his word "the harmful influence which the administration will try to exert over the peasants in its own interest." The publishers of this pamphlet might be called a Priests' Union, their attitude being similar in its mixture of moderation and revolution to that of the Doctors' Union, the Officials' Union, the Railway Union, or the Officers' Union. The title they give themselves is the "Group of Priests." Their organization is, of course, secret, like all the others. Their second and apparently their greatest task is to take advantage of this great historical moment to bring about a renaissance of the spirit of the clergy itself.

"The service of the priests," they say, "is humiliated, transformed into a trade. The Church has become the servant of the State, the priest, the serf, and the police."

The priest must profit by the new national assembly to improve and reform the clergy itself. The clergy should not interest itself in its political rôle in the new Duma as a caste or as an organization, but it should do its best to see that the great emancipation is understood by the members of the Duma in its deepest sense. The duty of the Russian priest is to think, to write, to speak, and to do everything possible that the Duma may become the true liberator of Russia; that it may save Russia from its spiritual slavery, and it may

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not itself become a new bureaucratic institution. In view of this great task the clergy should redouble its efforts to prevent its relations within the State from becoming an insurmountable obstacle to itself. It should break this bond that ties it to the State at the earliest possible moment.

"We must liberate ourselves," say the Group of Priests, "from the dishonorable tie which has transformed the Russian Church into 'the Department of the Orthodox Confession,' and which has made a sacrilege of religion, putting into the place of Christ a Secretary of the Consistory. Sacred institutions of the Church are transformed by the autocracy into chairs of political propaganda and chairs of inquisition, and the priests have become assistants of the gendarmes and the policemen—lackeys of the rich and strong. The lips of the priest are sealed by the seal of State."

"We must announce the principle," contends the Priests' Union, 'that the Church is independent,' and we must release it immediately. The Church should be independent and free. It is the conscience of the people and of society. It should take into consideration every fact, but always from the point of view of the Christian truth. The Church can very well condemn one political régime and approve another; it can prefer one régime to another [that is, democracy to autocracy]; but it cannot bind itself with any of the forms of the State, because it is eternal, and these forms are but passing forms."

"There is another prejudice to combat," conclude our Russian priests of the future. "It is the idea that the Church has nothing to do with earthly existence, that the domain of religion is heaven. On the contrary, the Church ought to bring nearer the reign of God on earth; and to bring Russia a step nearer to the reign of truth and good, a change and development of political forms are essential. The clergy is, then, obliged to do everything in its power to guarantee the triumph of that truth and that conception of the general welfare in the Duma—the most concrete expression of the present political transformation."

As a clear, broad-minded, and progressive statement of religious attitude during one of the most intense and deepest of all historical transformations, the declaration of the Group of Russian Priests should call out the most widespread sympathy and confidence among all religious and serious-minded people.

LOVE'S BLINDNESS

BY C. H. CRANDALL

"Poor little Boy," the people said, "he's blind;
He cannot see even to choose his mates.
That girl was thrust on him by evil fates—
She is so plain, of such a common kind.
Yet still to common things he is inclined,
Wearing that smile they carry in such states,—
So pitiful—the blind; neither repines nor hates,
But, if you ask him, says, 'I do not mind.'"

Love smiles!—a smile of pity, kin to tears!
For Love, "blind Love," sees beauty all around,
And in the darkest storm his day is bright;
"Plain" faces grow divine, and all the years
His path is strewn with flowers that hide the ground—
Love's "blindness" so transcends all loveless sight.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LIBRARY'S WORK WITH CHILDREN

BY ADELAIDE BOWLES MALTBY[1]

THE whole library movement, as it is known to-day, is practically a development of the last thirty years. The special work with children is of still more recent date; in fact, fourteen years would cover its life, while the last seven years would measure its rapid progress.

Public library workers are fond of calling their libraries the people's universities. The ideal aim of the work is to help educate all citizens. The children's department, then, may be looked upon as the nursery of good citizenship, and the children's librarian must have the spirit of the educator. Our ideal aim is justified by the evident need of at least three elements which an active library can supply. There is universal need for (1) further enrichment of life, (2) greater knowledge, and (3) the establishing of the reading habit. We can acquire the first two elements, further enrichment of life and greater knowledge, through the third, the reading habit. The forming of this habit is conceded by all to be peculiarly the library's function. I should like to increase the appreciation of the scope of library work in general, of one's own city's library in particular, and to have parents feel that a children's department can be a source of inspiration and practical help with their children; hence this description of a library's facilities for giving such aid.

The first consideration must be the kind of rooms to which the children are invited. It goes almost without saying that they should be large, sunny, and cheerful in coloring. Size we have, and certainly need, to accommodate our fluctuating family, for in all we have in the Buffalo Public Library between thirteen and fourteen thousand members drawing books, to say nothing of adult visitors, who are always welcome.

Any child who lives in the city, and whose parents are willing to sign the application agreeing to be responsible, may have cards to draw books from the library. It is in seeking the information necessary for filling out these application blanks that we get the most intimate glimpses into the pitifully pinched, distorted lives of some of our clientele. So eager are some of the youngsters for books that they are willing almost to perjure their souls away. What is stronger proof yet of their eagerness—for, alas! many children do not realize the evil of untruth—two boys volunteered to give up smoking cigarettes if they could but have cards, though we had never said smoking was tabooed, while one little girl whose father had signed illegibly her application for cards pleaded, "Lady, papa wrote as well as he could. He's just broken his leg, you know."

But to go back to inanimate things! The furniture in a children's department should all be simple and durable, suited in size to its users. It may be artistic as well, but it must be practical—small chairs and tables for small folk, and so on up to average size, that all may be comfortable. Mrs. Gilman, in her "Concerning Children," criticises some of our home nurseries because we say they are for children, then hang our pictures high, often have perishable furniture, and almost never suit it in size to the would-be wee tenants. She clinches her point by asking us to spend our days in chairs from which we cannot touch our feet to the floor, to see how we like it. Another point to bear in mind is that we should have only, or a little less than, what is necessary in the way of furniture.

Given boundary walls far enough apart, plenty of light—preferably sunshine—and necessary furniture, there must be "fixin's." These we offer, first,

[1] The author of this article was for several years and at the time of its writing Children's Librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, where special attention has been given to this important branch of library work.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the form of growing plants and cut flowers. A small sum of money is expended every week in the endeavor to keep before the children fresh flowers as their season for blossoming comes round, not only for the æsthetic value, but that knowledge may be gained of the procession of flowers. City children have so little opportunity for the observing of nature.

Second, I would mention pictures and reproductions in plaster of standard works of art. There is little need to add words about the "influence of the old masters upon the minds of the young," "of molding character by association with art reproductions," etc., etc. Too much has already been read and heard. We even tolerate the sentimental but enthusiastic writers of books on picture study, who call them "Guides to the Treasures of the Palace Beautiful;" but we need, do we not, to guard in our enthusiasm against putting before the impressionable minds of our offspring as steady diet pictures too old in theme to admit of at least partial comprehension? Let them be old masters, an' you will, but let there also be in the subject a point of interest common to all child life.

We try to carry out that law of the educationalist, the law of apperception, in our bulletin work. According to general acceptance of the word, a bulletin is a report or notice posted from time to time. *Our* bulletins are picture compositions posted primarily to attract the children to the department and its books; that they should interest and ultimately lead the children to reading certain books makes their use legitimate. We use pictures in as good prints as we can afford, to illustrate our chosen subject, mount them on cover paper harmonious in coloring, and, with labels for each picture and the whole, with a few suggestive words or a list of books on the subject, we have a bulletin. Whether we post a list with the pictures or not, we always put all books bearing on the subject on shelves next the bulletin-board, and label the case as the bulletin is labeled. In this way, any interest awakened in the children's minds by the pictures and their explanations may be immediately deepened by the books being at hand. It is gratifying to learn of direct results from this work, for so much of its influence—in fact, of that of the whole department—cannot be measured.

Some time ago a set of clever scissors pictures, stories in artistic silhouettes, were lent to us. These we exhibited under the captions, "Scissors Pictures. Can You Make Them?" It was not long before answers to that question began to pour in. A thirteen-year-old boy modestly asked us to look at the contents of a package one day. To our surprise, he had made, entirely unaided, excellent silhouette pictures. The work was not only neatly done, but the subjects chosen and the composition of the pictures were remarkably good. Bit by bit we learned what proved quite a story. Fred had, a couple of months before, begged his father to have him excused from drawing lessons in school because he disliked the work intensely. This the father had done, after considerable trouble. Seeing our display of scissors pictures seemed to awaken a dormant power within the boy. He obeyed its impulse, tried to copy, succeeded, and from that time on the strongest interest of his days was drawing. We helped with books and suggestions all we could, and watched with gratification his change of heart. He went into all drawing and manual training classes for the rest of the year, took private lessons through the summer in drawing and designing, and entered the art league in the fall for the year's work. Such results do not often come to us, but we do know that through the picture bulletin we lead to definite lines of reading.

The following experience will prove what good illustrating and printing will do toward making books popular. Shelved separately we have a collection of standard books which are not allowed to circulate. They are the best illustrated editions of popular and good books to serve as bait, so to speak. Among them is a copy of Walter Crane's illustrated edition of the Hawthorne "Wonder-Book." Up to the time this was purchased the children could not be per-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

suaded to read the stories in the unillustrated editions, no matter how adroitly or temptingly the invitation was given; even telling part of the story had little effect. Now we cannot have too many copies of any kind of edition.

All our roads lead to books! One charming, quiet byway into their realm is through the telling of stories. Every Saturday morning at eleven during the winter we tell stories to all who care to listen. We announce the story-telling by means of an illuminated poster, placed where all may see. It is needless to say that we have very large circles of eager listeners. In this way we can interest the children in the best literature, for what child does not love a story? and, of course, our selections are from masters in the art. By having the books with us while telling the tale, the connection between story and book is made definite, and the children almost invariably wish the books to take home.

We come now to the personal equation in our methods of attracting. Children are unwittingly the severest critics grown people have. They know almost unerringly the person who will "play fair," and it is to that kind of person they turn with their desires and pleasures. An assistant in the children's department must have a real love for children, patience, enthusiasm, the instincts of a teacher, and, above all, innate refinement—in fact, one might say she ought to have all the graces and virtues. Every bit of knowledge is levied on, as you may surmise when you think of fulfilling such requests as these, which came simultaneously: Child on right side—"Say, teacher, gimme 'High Water,' will ye?" Child on left—"An' I want a book about General Cluster, please;" while still another is pining for "Optical works—stories by Longfellow." Our opportunities for teaching are unique and may require unsystematic means, but our results are far-reaching. We have a distinct advantage over the school-teacher, because those children who come to us do so voluntarily. We therefore do not have to overcome any prejudice in their minds. They find us friendly and glad to give them what they want. Do they feel that they *must* read this or that, or that they are being taught? We hope not, for we believe, with President Eliot, that if you succeed in making a child feel that he is following out a line of study which *he* has chosen, that he is through his *own* powers accomplishing something, you have done the best possible educational work. You have awakened the creative spirit and given him the power of independent thinking. Let children choose their own books from among many, but be sure the "many" are first well considered.

The only feature of our work which savors of the school curriculum is the reference work. In that we endeavor to supply collateral reading matter and material on any given composition subject. When subjects are announced, we gather together all useful books and make lists. The library is glad to do all it can in that way, but we cannot promise always to give such wonderful information as this little girl put in her composition on "The Misunderstood Pig:" "The pig is a sweet, clean, docile, intelligent animal."

The library's school department does work with children through the teachers. In co-operation with the Board of Education, principals, and teachers, Miss Rose, the head of this department, makes up libraries for each grade of the public schools. The object is to utilize the teacher's more intimate acquaintance with the child in connection with our knowledge of the books, and thus to insure a thoroughly good use of books. It makes very wise and careful work possible. There is also every year a display of the choicest books suitable for Christmas gifts.

I have given you an idea of our material and human equipment. We need now to consider the books. The motto of the children's room is the trite but pregnant phrase, "The right book, to the right child, at the right time." It is one thing to know books, another to know children, and still quite another to recognize the right "psychological moment" for bringing the two together. Any work is insignificant nowadays if it come not under psychological rulings. Dr. George Vincent aptly says: "The biological figure has of late fallen somewhat into

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the background. These are psychological days. There is a psychology of childhood, a psychology of adolescence, a psychology of advertising, a psychology of salesmanship, and there is *Henry James*."

The children's room *should* be the most important place in the city for the training of readers. We of to-day live in a world of books, and insist that our children shall be early taught to read, that they may the sooner, as Seguin wittily says, "Cover the emptiness of their own minds with the patchwork of others." We have passed the time, however, when reading in itself was considered an unmitigated good. Miss Plummer, Director of Pratt Institute Library School, has described the situation in the best possible phrases when she says, "The ability to read may easily be a curse to the child, for unless he be provided with something *fit* to read, it is an ability as powerful for evil as for good. When we consider the dime novels, the class of literature known as Sunday-school books, the sensational newspapers, and the tons of printed matter issued by reputable publishers, written by reputable people, good enough in its intention, but utterly lacking in nourishment, and therefore doing a positive harm in occupying the place of better things—when we consider that all these are brought within a child's reach by the ability to read, we cannot help seeing that the librarian, in his capacity as selector of books for the library, has the initial responsibility."

This by no means, however, relieves parents of their responsibility. It would prove of immeasurable profit if they could read all the books their children read. There are many reasons for so doing, though I will mention only two—the ability thus gained to guard against inferior books, and, best of all, the enlarging of power to understand the child and therefore to strengthen and deepen the confidence of the child in the parent. "But," the cry is, "I have not time." I grant that it may take much time, although one can learn to read rapidly with very little practice. If time so spent is begrudged, why not go to the library for help from the specialists whom the city pays to know just what is needed in choosing books for children? If the plan of knowing what your children read is once tried, I am confident that the new joys thus experienced will be too vital to relinquish. Nor can one begin too early to give the best. A child learns more in the first five years of his life than in any similar period afterwards, and up to twelve years his mind is the most impressionable.

Richard Burton, in his "Literature for Children," puts pertinently what our experience proves. He first makes a plea for giving literary masterpieces to the children, as a whole—not dressed over. What could make that point clearer than this? "A piece of literature is an organism, and should be put before the child, no matter how young, with its head on and standing on both feet." For example, give parts of "Hiawatha" as it is written, rather than the primer, which is poor explanatory prose. Hugh Black tells a story of a little girl who sat listening to a poem that her mother read aloud. In her anxiety lest the child might not understand, the mother stopped frequently to tell in simpler language the gist of what had been read. The little one was quiet for some time, and then said, gently: "Mother, dear, I could understand so much better if you would please not explain." She was getting a meaning from the original that satisfied her; whether it was just what appealed to her mother or not is a different matter. Again quoting from Mr. Burton: "In view of all this preparation of standard writings for the young, there is little excuse for putting up with the second best and the well enough. The choicest is none too good. The dominant division, fiction, for instance, now includes Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Gatty, Mrs. Wiggin, Harris, Page, Stevenson, Kipling, and a score more, these names being set down almost at random. The pabulum furnished us children of a larger growth by Optic, Alger, Mayne Reid, and the Elsie books, has been superseded by more heavenly food. And the older aristocracy of child literature still makes its appeal in books like 'Robinson Crusoe' and Kingsley's 'Water-Babies,' to mention two which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stand for many. Children are most readily attracted by objective literature—the literature of character and action—rather than that which is subjective; fiction of the Walter Scott and Stevenson kind as contrasted with that of George Eliot or Thackeray."

There are certain essentials which must always be considered in selecting a story. First, it must be true; by which is meant true when ideally interpreted. It may also keep in touch with the interest in current events, if that interest is appropriate to childhood. Indeed, if it is not, seize the opportunity to turn the interest to nobler uses. When the town is echoing with excitement over a prize-fight, it is idle to suppose that your boy will be deaf to the echoes. Why could you not acquaint him with some of the great characters in mythology, with the real heroes of history, or recite some ballad of "doughty deeds" which will show him what courage really is, and how a true knight uses his strength?

History on the personal, graphic side—treating it as Carlyle conceived it to be, the story of great men—is good for the little ones, and well liked by them. This suggests history given biographically, and presents difficulties, because there are few books of genuine literary merit in either history, biography, or travel; but it is a possibility worth working for. Dickens's "Child's History of England" is a good example of history on the personal, graphic side. Better biographies for children are being written every year, so one can hope to be assisted increasingly.

In poetry, the epic, the ballad, and the lyric of simple song will prove better than the reflective or purely descriptive piece. I would add that the subject of a poem needs to be within the range of a child's natural interests even more than the subjects in other classes of literature. I am tempted to *urge* that parents try especially to develop a love for poetry. It is in poetry that man expresses his highest thoughts. Though prose may have the substance of poetry, it can never have the music and charm. Have we ever thought that we may awaken the love of poetry by choosing literary gems for our lullabies and our nursery songs? Many of these have truly musical settings.

To sum up, give first the literature of power to cultivate ideals. Myths and folk-lore do this. The literature of knowledge or science can come later. I have said, choose that which appeals to the child. I do not mean "to base the selection of children's books on their ephemeral interests, but on the fundamental interests of child nature."

Let us, then, teach our children, as Bacon says, to "Read, not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

A SHAKESPEAREAN FIND

BY W. J. ROLFE

IN the London "Times" for December 29 Mr. Sidney Lee gives an interesting account of a discovery recently made in one of the "household books" (records of domestic expenses) of the Earls of Rutland, preserved at Belvoir Castle. The entry is under the head of "Paymentes for howshold stuff, plate, armour, hammers, anvyles, and reparacions," and reads thus:

1613.

Item, 31 Martii, to Mr. Shakspeare in gold about my Lordes impreso, xliiiis; to Richard Burbage for paynting and making yt, in gold xliiiis—iiii *li.* viij*s.*

Mr. Lee remarks that "appeal to contemporary custom and history is needful to the due understanding" of this entry. He adds: "That appeal will show Shakespeare, when retired from the great work of his life, in the act of helping a luxurious leader of Court society to pursue a fashionable craze, which was enlisting at the instant much literary as well as artistic ingenuity. The dramatist's close friend and professional

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

colleague, Burbage, was his partner in the modish commission, and it has to be borne in mind that Burbage was hardly less renowned as a painter and limner than as an actor. In brief, the recovered document discloses a capricious sign of homage on the part of a wealthy and cultured nobleman to Shakespeare, who, in his last leisured years, complacently turns his powers of invention to playful account in the rich lord's interest, and it adds one to the many links which are already known to have bound together Shakespeare and Burbage, the versatile actor-painter, alike in public and in private life."

An "impreso" (more correctly in Italian, whence it was derived, "impresa"), in the sense here used, was "a hieroglyphical or pictorial design (in miniature) which suggested some markedly characteristic quality or experience of the person for whom it was devised, while three or four words, of slightly epigrammatic flavor, were appended to drive the application home. The 'motto' or 'words,' which rarely exceeded four, was commonly a fragment of a quotation from a classical or modern poet. Almost every language was enlisted in the service of Elizabethan 'imprese,' but Italian and Latin were employed most frequently."

Mr. Lee gives the following examples of these devices: "Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator, had an 'impresa' which illustrated the spirit of his personal experiences; it showed a ship in full sail riding on a terrestrial globe and tied by golden hawsers to a hand projecting from an overhanging cloud; the motto ran, 'Auxilio divino' (*i.e.*, With Heaven's aid). Rather more pointed was the 'impresa' of a restless malcontent which illustrated his ruling passion; it displayed two greyhounds, one running free and the other chained to a tree; the first was labeled 'In libertate labor' (*i.e.*, In freedom, labor), and the second, 'In servitute, dolor' (*i.e.*, In servitude, grief). Sir Philip Sidney, by way of declaring the unbending nature of his will, employed an 'impresa' showing the tideless Caspian Sea, which, encircled by high rocks, neither ebbs nor flows: the motto was 'Sine refluxu' (*i.e.*, No going back)."

I may add from Fletcher's "Purple Island" the description of another: "A bag fast seal'd; his word, 'Much better sav'd than spill'd.'" Camden, the antiquary, in a chapter on "impreses," distinguishes them from "emblems" thus: "An *impresa* (as the Italians call it) is a device in picture, with his motto, or word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notifie some particular conceit of their owne; as emblems do propound some general instruction to all." Similarly, Drummond of Hawthornden says: "Though emblems and impresa's sometimes seem like other . . . the words of the emblem are only placed to declare the figures of the emblem; whereas, in an impresa, the figures express and illustrate the one part of the author's intention, and the word the other."

The earliest reference for the word "impresa" that I find in the "New English Dictionary" (Oxford) is from Robert Greene's "Menaphon," 1589: "There was banding [bandying] of such lookes, as everie one imported as much as an impresa;" and the latest given there is from Urquhart's "Rabelais:" "The device or impresa of my Lord Admiral."

The English form, "imprese," occurs once in Shakespeare, "Richard II.," iii. 1.25:

> "From my own windows torn my household coat,
> Raz'd out my imprese, leaving me no sign,
> Save men's opinions and my living blood,
> To show the world I am a gentleman."

Here the quartos have "imprese" or "impreese;" the folios (followed by many modern editions) "impresse." Milton also has the word once in "Paradise Lost," ix. 35:

> "emblazon'd shields,
> Impreses quaint, caparisons and steeds," etc.

Lamb uses it, in the sense of motto, in his "Melancholy Tailors:" "The beautiful motto which formed the modest imprese of the shield."

In my copy of Florio's "Worlde of Wordes" (1598 edition) I find the Italian "impresa" defined thus: "An imprese,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a mot, an embleme, a word. Also an enterprise, an action, an undertaking, an attempt." In the modern Italian dictionaries these sets of meanings are transposed, as the latter are now the more common.

The Earl of Rutland, who had lately succeeded to the title, was probably acquainted with Shakespeare. Mr. Lee remarks:

"Intimate friends of the dramatist, and, it may be, the dramatist himself, had long been known at Belvoir. In the first place, the childless elder brother, whom the new Earl had just succeeded in the family honors and estates, was a very close friend of Shakespeare's patron, the Earl of Southampton. Constantly were they seen together at the playhouse in the late Queen's time, when Shakespeare was laying the firm foundations of his fame. The new Earl had shared in some degree his brother's intimacy with Lord Southampton. They had suffered imprisonment together for their complicity in the rebellion of the common hero of their youth, the Earl of Essex. There can be little question that Shakespeare's name was from early days familiar to the new owner of Belvoir.

"An even more notable literary tradition, with which Shakespeare was at any rate indirectly, if he were not directly, concerned, twined itself about Belvoir during the late Earl's reign. The late Earl's barren wife, who followed him to the grave in little more than two months, was daughter and only surviving offspring of Sir Philip Sidney. In her father's spirit she assiduously cultivated the society of men of letters. She bought and read their books and welcomed them to her table. Shakespeare's friend and eulogist, Ben Jonson, composed at her instance a masque for performance at a Belvoir festivity. He was often her guest, and with him and with the poet and dramatist, Francis Beaumont, she regularly corresponded. Both men wrote eloquently of her poetic sensibility. It may well be that documents which are yet to be discovered will set Shakespeare also among the poets who shared the hospitality of Sidney's daughter at Belvoir before he received the new Earl's commission to invent an 'impresa.'"

The "Mr." prefixed to Shakespeare's name in the entry shows that he was regarded as higher in social position than Burbage. Fourteen years earlier (in 1599) his father had obtained the honor of a coat of arms from the College of Heralds, and he and his son thus became "gentlemen."

Burbage had some repute as a painter in his day, and two of the portraits of Shakespeare have been attributed to him, but on very doubtful authority. The only authentic example of his work is in the Dulwich Gallery. That the Earl of Rutland was satisfied with the commission he had given him for the painter's share of the "impresa" is evident from the fact, mentioned by Mr. Lee, that the nobleman employed him again three years later. "On March 25, 1616, the Earl took part in a tilting-match at Court on the anniversary of James I.'s accession. On that occasion, too, his shield was intrusted to Burbage for armorial embellishment, and the actor-artist received for his new labor the enhanced remuneration of £4 18s. There can be small doubt that something far more elaborate than an 'impresa' was then accomplished. Shakespeare was no longer Burbage's associate, for a mournful reason. At the moment that the actor-painter earned this large reward his lifelong associate, of whose greatest creations he was the original interpreter on the stage, lay on what proved to be his death-bed at Stratford-on-Avon."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD NEIGHBORS ALL

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

"WHY did you come back?" I asked a Westerner who returned to a prairie town after two years in New York. It seemed incomprehensible that he should leave the excitement of lower Broadway for the monotony of the broad plains.

"Neighbors!" was his response. "Would you want to spend your life where the people twenty feet away do not know your name or care whether you live or die? We were brought up with neighbors—and when the baby died and not a person in the blessed town came near us, when we went alone to the cemetery, it was too much. We packed up and started for home—what's the use of living that way?"

Does neighborliness exist, like our old geometry problems, in inverse ratio to the square of the distance? Perhaps.

One day last summer, away out in the western Kansas wheat lands, where distances are magnificent and the per capita of population to the square mile is expressed in decimal fractions, a settler became ill. He had fifty acres of fine wheat already turning yellow in the sun. He had no hired man, nor had he the means to engage harvesters. He had counted on "changing work" with some one and thus getting his grain to market. Day after day he tossed in pain and worried over the prospect. Neighbors? The nearest was three miles away, and the whole township had but seven families.

One morning three self-binders with full complement of helpers came rattling over the prairie. The drivers did not ask for permission, but went boldly into the field. Round and round the machines hurried, reaping the ripe grain and leaving shocks of gold dappling the level lands. The sick man heard the buzz of the reapers and tried to get to the window—but his wife told him what was happening, and he fell into a deep, sweet sleep.

It is no slight thing to give up a day in the midst of pressing harvest that a farmer miles away may save his crop, but it is a pretty good sort of sentiment that prompts the action. It may be that it will count for something sometime.

"Would the average city street show an act such as marked a far frontier community in which I spent a night recently?" asked the former New Yorker, then went on: "We had stopped at a little town of less than a dozen houses, and spent the evening listening to pioneer stories in the dingy office of the only hotel. As we were preparing to go to bed, in came three men carrying a violin, a banjo, and a guitar. They were ranchers from the Pawnee Valley, and had been out twenty miles on the plains to enliven the evening for an old friend who was sick and nearly blind, with no one to read to him and no music except that of the ceaseless winds. They did not realize that they had done much—they simply did what they could without thinking. The leader of the trio started in the West a poor boy. Now he owns 2,500 acres stocked with horses and with registered cattle so good that they take prizes at every royal stock show in Kansas City. Yet he found time to go twenty miles to cheer up an old friend in misfortune. Why shouldn't he prosper?" Why not, indeed?

Some instances have even more of "human interest," as newspaper men express it. One day a woman out on the plains followed to the wind-swept cemetery the husband with whom she had pioneered through long, weary years. She returned to her little home and gathered around her the five children, heartsick and disheartened. She had but one horse; the other had been sold to secure money during the husband's illness. It was time for plowing the corn ground. How could she get another horse? Where could she hire men to do the work? She cried herself to sleep that night.

Early the next morning her eldest daughter awoke her with, "Look, mother, see who's coming!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the window of the cabin-like farm-house she discerned in the north a number of men who were coming across the prairies with teams, plows, and harrows. To the east were others; so to the south and west. What did it mean? She could not think for a minute. All centered at the farm, and, without stopping to ask her permission, went to work, turning over the chocolate furrows. The harrows followed, then the corn-planters. Thirty teams made short work of the sixty acres, and by noon half the land was ready for the spring rains.

"Now, Mis' Mason," said the leader, big, sturdy Farmer Hansen of the Four Winds ranch, "if you'll give us some water to drink, we'll see if we can get dinner."

She did not need to do more than open her kitchen. The men were used to "baching it" on occasion, and they prepared their food like veterans. They had brought eatables for the meal, and the spread looked very good to the children who hungrily watched them.

"Come on, youngsters," called the leader, cheerily; "have something with us—ye're welcome."

They were welcome indeed. The bounties of a dozen homes had been brought for the occasion and the supply was ample for the children, half famished for a good meal as they were. The afternoon was as busy as the morning, and long before sundown the field was ready for the spring rains. Nor was this all. So plentiful was the provision from the farmers' kitchens that the little home was provided with food for a week to come.

All that summer the neighbors came time after time and cultivated the corn, and when autumn's harvest arrived there was a clean four hundred bushels that had not cost the widow a cent. Pretty good kind of every-day Christianity, that!

Curious, too, how news travels among these communities on the plains. In these modern days the rural mail-carrier makes a close relation between the parts of more thickly settled counties. But take it out on the farther reaches of the prairies, where you are never outside a pasture and where some of the ranches are thirty miles from the railway, and you have almost wireless telegraphy in the dissemination of news.

"Tom Benton is very sick," is the word that goes out over the short-grass country. It is passed from herder to herder, from soddy to soddy (no one ever says "sod house" in the short-grass country), until it is soon common property for twenty miles around. And then the "boys" make it their business to see that Tom is looked after. One by one they ride over to inquire how he is; two by two they come to "sit up" with him—no need of the lodge delegating nurses out here. Nothing too good for Tom when he is sick. And if Tom does not get well—no need to tell how the tenderness of the plains then shows itself. No one ever leaves the West with the feeling that "nobody cared."

The financiers have what they call "community of interests." The West has just that in its every-day life. Sometimes it shows in peculiar and unexpected ways, combined perhaps with an odd mixture of old-fashioned Yankee thrift.

Down on the southern edge of Oklahoma the cotton-planters have a perpetual struggle with the labor problem. In cotton-picking season, owing to the lack of negroes in the county, hundreds of acres of cotton are wasted. But one good Baptist deacon, in the very thick of the contest for the available workers, had an idea. He went to town and saw the superintendent of his Sunday-school. In half an hour he had arranged for the entire membership of the school to give a "cotton-picking benefit" on his farm for the next two days. Before he left town he had given a two days' benefit to the Methodists, who wanted money for a new church; two days to the Presbyterians, who wanted new furniture; two days to the Catholics, to replenish a mission fund; and closed a deal with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Loyal Legion for three days each, the proceeds to be used to aid the temperance campaign in that county.

The next morning fifty-six members of the Baptist Sunday-school, big and little, old and young, donned pick-sacks, and were early in the field at the farm.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They were paid the prevailing price (seventy-five cents per hundred pounds), and by night had gathered 3,644 pounds. The proceeds went a long way toward buying the needed library for the Sunday-school. Several additions to the school joined the pickers the next day, and close to six thousand pounds were picked. All denominations kept their dates with the cotton-planter, who provided liberal meals and sleeping accommodations for the entire parties. He said that, taking into consideration the feeding and housing of the various denominations, it cost him less than the usual expert negro pickers' work. By the time his contract with the temperance people expired, his cotton was safely housed, while his neighbors were yet scouring the country for help.

A similar experience was that of a central Kansas farmer, who said to the president of the City Library Association, "Why don't you women come out and husk corn, if you want to earn some money to buy books?"

"What will you give us?" was the quick reply.

"Five cents a bushel."

"We'll do it," answered the plucky woman, and the association was called into special session to consider the offer. The corn-field was close to town; the autumn weather was perfect, as autumn usually is on the prairies; the women were eager for a chance to show their husbands their courage and enthusiasm.

On the appointed morning they gathered, a hundred of them, and, with the wagons provided by the farmer, went up and down the long field, snapping off the spikes of maize, throwing them with all the regularity of the every-day farm-hand into the boxes. It was severe on weak wrists, and the thin gloves that some of the women wore were soon in shreds. What did the ladies care? They were out for a day of work against a dare, and they would win. Dinner was eaten with a relish that few of them had known for months, and then the long afternoon's struggle commenced. But only two or three of them gave up, and when sunset came the party went laughing back to the town more than content. They had enjoyed a novel outing, had absorbed a sufficiency of the open-air ozone, and when the proceeds were invested in new books they felt that they had been amply repaid for the difficulties of carrying out their contract.

Nor are the women of the West less friendly toward their neighbors than are their husbands and brothers. In every batch of country correspondence that comes to the county paper is a report of a "quilting bee" or a "donation party," by which a group of farmers' wives seeks to bring happiness into some household where trouble has entered.

It matters not that telephones and rural routes are many; it is not material that the roads are good and the farmers have good horses; the willingness of the neighbors to help in making the home brighter depends not on these—it was the same when the telephone was unknown, when rural delivery had not been heard of, when the horses were of the common farm-implement variety and could not make a record of more than three miles an hour, and when they were hitched to a farm wagon instead of to a rubber-tired buggy. The spirit of the settlers is the same.

One day there came back into the little prairie community where she had spent her girlhood a woman, bringing her children to her father's house after a bitter experience with a worthless husband. Trouble had set heavily upon her, and it seemed that she was doomed to a loveless and lonely life. In some communities this would have been so. But not with the warm-hearted Western women, the wives of farmers and ranchmen. They drew no line against her—in fact, they went further than mere friendliness.

The wanderer had had in her youth a pretty talent for art in its simpler forms, and one day she was called into a gathering of neighbor women and asked, "Why won't you teach us some of the skill you have?"

"I hardly know how to do it," was the surprised reply.

"The women at the county seat have clubs, why can't we?" asked the wife of a wealthy ranchman.

"They live near each other, and it is easy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"What difference does that make? Can't we ride and drive?"

They formed an art club—not a very pretentious affair. They have never discussed the great painters of the Renaissance—it is doubtful if they know who they are. They have never pondered grave problems of ethics nor reviewed Henry James's novels.

This they have done: Once a fortnight for three years they have held an afternoon meeting, each member entertaining in turn. Some of the women drive six miles to the meetings, but seldom has there been one absent. Under the guidance of the invited leader they have learned all the fancy methods of artistic needlework and lace-making, competing in good-natured rivalry with one another in their effort to surpass in the beauty of their workmanship. Long ago they found a personal joy in their meetings and a delight in their efforts toward supremacy in the gentle art of needlework.

The art club now, with fifty members, has become the center of the community's life; it has brought delight into the township. Last fall I visited a county fair, and in the pavilion was one whole room given up to the work of this club, every member a farmer's wife or daughter—and all the effect of one outpouring of neighborliness. None who saw it failed to praise; but the visitors would have praised more had they understood fully the sentiment that was behind the exhibition of embroidered flowers and decorated lunch-cloths.

Not until the town has grown rich and arrogant do the clique and the class appear. Before that all are neighbors. In the average Western village this friendliness exists and the inhabitants do not need an introduction before they speak. They have not yet outgrown the habit of running in "the back way." It is always a sure sign of neighborliness when the back door is used instead of the formality of the hardwood-floored hall.

Of course it is fine to live in a city. The country town, especially if it be "out West," doubtless looks very plebeian to the dweller on pavements and within hearing of a fire station. And doubtless the city has neighborliness, too; but does it reach so high an average (if an average of neighborliness can be computed) as the country town? When things go right, it makes little difference; when they go wrong, neighbors count. The flowers that come to the sick-room from friends up and down the street, the dainty dishes and inquiries from across the way, the sympathy and interest, the feeling that you are part of one great family—it all means something in making up the sum of happiness in this very short life of ours.

"I do not know that hearts are kinder or that men and women are more thoughtful West than East," said the returned Westerner, reverting to the subject again. "But, somehow, people are not afraid of showing it out here. Maybe they have less dignity—or maybe they have more. Anyhow, while I live I am going to spend my time in a place where there are good neighbors—I can't live without them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE STORY OF A NATURALIST[1]

WHEN Herbert Spencer died, he was more than once referred to as "the last of the great Victorians." In the controversial comment which this provoked, the name of Alfred Russel Wallace, who is still living in his eighty-fourth year, was mentioned perhaps more than any other in support of the assertion that at least one "great Victorian" survived Spencer. It is not, however, altogether surprising that Mr. Wallace's claims to distinction should have been overlooked. For many years he has been in virtual retirement, and when he has fared forth it has usually been to support interests which are not such as to add luster to his reputation. Spiritualism, socialism, and land nationalization have found in him an ardent champion, while he has otherwise led Quixotic crusades against divers prevailing beliefs—against, for example, the belief in the efficacy of vaccination, and the theories obtaining in respect to the organization of the universe. But whatever may be thought of the views he entertains concerning these various subjects, there is no questioning his right to an eminent position in the scientific world. He was not only the first of the Darwinians; he was the co-discoverer with Darwin of the theory on which the fame of both securely rests. While the great evolutionist, after twenty years of patient labor, was finally formulating in England his hypothesis of the origin of species, the same hypothesis took shape in Mr. Wallace's mind as he lay on a bed of sickness in the far-off Malay Archipelago. "I waited anxiously," he recalls in the memoirs which he has at last given to the world, "for the termination of my fit, so that I might at once make notes for a paper on the subject. The same evening I did this pretty fully, and on the two succeeding evenings wrote it out carefully in order to send it to Darwin by the next post." To Darwin the arrival of this letter must have seemed catastrophic. But the noble generosity he displayed and the equally gracious position taken by Mr. Wallace resulted, as scientists are well aware, in the two discoverers receiving full share of the credit due to each.

As may be imagined, the greatest interest attaches to what Mr. Wallace has to say concerning his work as a naturalist, and the famous men with whom this work brought him into more or less intimate relations. As a matter of fact, the remainder of his reminiscences are comparatively uninteresting. In the story of his childhood and of his youthful days as a surveyor there is much of value to the historian of social England, and the reader cannot but be amazed at the marvelous memory which has enabled the veteran to place on paper details which the great mass of mankind would lose in the affairs of after life. But this very multiplicity of detail operates to make the narrative drag, and its continuity is further broken by the inclusion of much in the way of "literary fragments" which might better have been suppressed or reserved for an appendix. However, there is in the nine hundred pages so much that is vital that the one lively regret must be that Mr. Wallace does not lay more stress on his achievements as a scientist and less on the different movements his connection with which has created in the minds of many a false estimate of his place among his contemporaries.

Mr. Wallace himself dates his interest in natural history from the days when he served as assistant to his brother William, who had found employment as a surveyor in Bedfordshire. "It was here," he writes, "that during my solitary rambles I first began to feel the influence of nature, and to wish to know more of the various flowers, shrubs, and trees I daily met with, but of which, for the most part, I did not even know the English names. At that time I hardly realized that there was such a science as systematic botany, that every meanest and most insignificant weed had been accurately described

[1] *My Life: A Record of Events and Opinions.* By Alfred Russel Wallace. Two Volumes. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $6, net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and classified, and that there was any kind of system or order in the endless variety of plants and animals which I knew existed." But he naïvely admits that, had he not been thrown on his own resources through the inability of his brother to give him steady employment, he would in all probability have become absorbed in surveying, and would have studied nature, if at all, as an amusement for his leisure hours. As it was, at the age of twenty-one he began to busy himself seriously with plant life, and four years later, in company with the entomologist Henry Walter Bates, left England for South America; not, however, to enlarge his knowledge of botany, but to collect birds, insects, and shells in northern Brazil, which was then very much of a *terra incognita* from the standpoint of a naturalist. The story of this memorable expedition has already been fully told in his "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro." Some four years of jungle work resulted in the securing of many rare and valuable specimens, and two years more were occupied in London in working out the cell actions. Then came the voyage to the Malay Archipelago, where eight years were spent, and where the crowning triumph was achieved. How the solution of the problem of the origin of species came to Mr. Wallace may best be related in his own words:

> At the time in question I was suffering from a sharp attack of intermittent fever, and every day during the cold and succeeding hot fits had to lie down for several hours, during which time I had nothing to do but to think over any subjects then particularly interesting me. One day something brought to my recollection Malthus's "Principles of Population," which I had read about twelve years before. I thought of his clear exposition of the "positive checks to increase"—disease, accidents, war, and famine—which keep down the population of savage races to so much lower an average than that of more civilized peoples. It then occurred to me that these causes or their equivalents are continually acting in the case of animals also; and as animals usually breed much more rapidly than does mankind, the destruction every year from these causes must be enormous in order to keep down the numbers of each species, since they evidently do not increase regularly from year to year, as otherwise the world would long ago have been densely crowded with those that breed most quickly. Vaguely thinking over the enormous and constant destruction which this implied, it occurred to me to ask the question, Why do some die and some live? And the answer was clearly, that, on the whole, the best fitted live. From the effects of disease the most healthy escaped; from enemies, the strongest, the swiftest, or the most cunning; from famine, the best hunters or those with the best digestion; and so on. Then it suddenly flashed upon me that this self-acting process would necessarily *improve the race*, because in every generation the inferior would inevitably be killed off and the superior would remain—that is, *the fittest would survive.* Then at once I seemed to see the whole effect of this, that when changes of land and sea, or of climate, or of food supply, or of enemies, occurred—and we know that such changes have always been taking place—and considering the amount of individual variation that my experience as a collector had shown me to exist, then it followed that all the changes necessary for the adaptation of the species to the changing conditions would be brought about; and as great changes in the environment are always slow, there would be ample time for the change to be effected by the survival of the best fitted in every generation. In this way every part of the animal's organization could be modified exactly as required, and in the very process of this modification the unmodified would die out, and thus the *definite* characters and the clear *isolation* of each new species would be explained. The more I thought over it the more I became convinced that I had at length found the long-sought-for law of nature that solved the problem of the origin of species.

This was in 1858. Four years afterwards Mr. Wallace returned to London to find scientific England, already acquainted with his discovery and in a ferment over the publication of Darwin's great work, awaiting his arrival with no little curiosity. He was now assured of the friendship of many eminent men; but he was equally certain to be drawn into the whirlpool of controversy. Of the battles of the evolutionists and anti-evolutionists he says comparatively little; but he allows us numerous and intimate glimpses of his illustrious fellow-workers—Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Lyell, Tyndall, Romanes, Mivart, and others. Curiously enough, he accords primacy among these to the geologist, Lyell, "not only on account of his great abilities and his position as one of the brightest ornaments of the nineteenth century, but because I saw more of him

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than of any other man at all approaching him as a thinker and leader in the world of science." Cautious and conservative by temperament, but of a liberal and genial mind, and with a lively sense of humor, Sir Charles must have been a most companionable friend as well as an invaluable counselor. With Darwin, too, Mr. Wallace was on terms of the warmest friendship, and although they differed roundly concerning the mental and moral nature of man, their personal relations do not seem to have been disturbed. The correspondence here published, some for the first time, reveals, as "The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin" and "More Letters of Charles Darwin" have already revealed, the intense humanity of this devotee of science. The human side of Spencer is likewise clearly shown. To cite but one anecdote, Mr. Wallace refers, in passing, to Spencer's life at Bayswater, "where he lived for many years in a boarding-house with rather a commonplace set of people—retired Indian officers and others." There they frequently dined together, and, the naturalist continues:

> I was amused when some popular error was solemnly put forth at dinner as the explanation of some phenomenon, and Spencer would coolly tell them that it was quite incorrect, and then proceed to explain *why* it was so, and on principles of evolution could not be otherwise. In the evening, after we had had a little private conversation, we would go into the drawing-room, where there was music, and Spencer would sometimes play on his flute. On remarking to him one day that I wondered he could live among such unintellectual people, he said that he had purposely chosen such a home in order to avoid the mental excitement of too much interesting conversation; that he suffered greatly from insomnia, and that he found that when his evenings were spent in commonplace conversation, hearing the news of the day or taking part in a little music, he had a better chance of sleeping.

Huxley, another of the friends of his London years, always inspired in him, he confesses, a feeling of inferiority and awe—"an inferiority which I did not feel either with Darwin or Sir Charles Lyell." This feeling Mr. Wallace ascribes to the fact that Huxley's enormous fund of knowledge was of a kind of which he himself possessed only "an irreducible minimum." Huxley, it might be added, was one of the several leaders of thought whom he vainly sought to enlist in his inquiries into spiritualism, his efforts only evoking the following characteristic letter:

> I am neither shocked nor disposed to issue a Commission of Lunacy against you. It may be all true, for anything I know to the contrary, but really I cannot get up any interest in the subject. I never cared for gossip in my life, and disembodied gossip, such as these worthy ghosts supply their friends with, is not more interesting to me than any other. As for investigating the matter—I have half a dozen investigations of infinitely greater interest to me, to which any spare time I may have will be devoted. I give it up for the same reason I abstain from chess—it's too amusing to be fair work, and too hard work to be amusing.

This letter from Huxley is in itself one explanation of Mr. Wallace's failures to induce his fellow-scientists to explore the "borderland." The narrative of his own explorations finds place, of course, in these pages, and is written with the frankness which is one of the most pleasing features of the work. But it fades in interest, as does all else of which he treats, when compared with his account of his labors as a naturalist, and of those wonderful days when, with Darwin and his friends, he strove to compel acceptance of the doctrines of evolution.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Comment on Current Books

The Bible and Spiritual Criticism

Sound judgment must agree with Dr. A. T. Pierson in his definition of "Spiritual Criticism" as involving the recognition of a spiritual, supernatural element in the Bible, and the need of a spiritual mind to apprehend it. But, as a spiritual mind should keep its common sense, sane judgment must break with Dr. Pierson's method of applying his definition. When one reads in Deuteronomy (xxiv. 16) that children shall not be put to death for the fathers, and in the book following (Joshua vii. 24, 25) that the children of Achan were put to death with him for his theft, the contradiction and the later date of the humane precept are each indisputable. But Dr. Pierson's "spiritual criticism" so sticks to the letter of the story that it forbids questioning the reality of the alleged divine mandate, "Thus saith the Lord," which doomed those hapless children. He accepts both their slaughter and the prohibition of it as alike divinely authorized. What, then, of the "spiritual symmetry" which he finds between the mathematical plan of the universe and the symbolic numbers of the Bible, as identifying the Creator with the "Author of the Book"? Under the blinding influence of a false theory of inspiration this book presents a strange jumble of gold, silver, and precious stones with wood, hay, and stubble. (The Baker & Taylor Company, New York. $1, net.)

A Book of Mortals

We judge from internal evidence that the author, F. A. Steel, is the Mrs. Steel whose stories of India are highly esteemed. The title, somewhat singular in itself, is much more so when it is found to apply to a book about animals, with the intent of showing what virtues, vices, and traits they share in common with man. Mortality is unquestionably one of those traits, and thereby the title is justified. Mrs. Steel treats her subject under such heads as "Gluttony and Temperance," "Marriage," "Fortitude and Envy," "What Animals Have Done for Man," and adds some special chapters dealing with such animals of myth or parable as Ulysses's dog, Balaam's ass, and the Phœnix. There are both humor and kindliness in the writing of this book. The form is a small quarto and there are many suitable pictures. The dedication in verse is to "a puppy called Angelo." (The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.)

The Federalist System

The thirteen years (1789–1801) studied by Professor J. S. Bassett in this addition to the "American Nation" serial history cover a crucial period in the historical evolution of the United States. On the one hand, those to whom its destinies were intrusted found themselves confronted with the task of erecting a stable and enduring governmental structure under a Constitution variously interpreted by different sections of the country; and, on the other, their ingenuity and patience were taxed to the utmost to prevent the Nation, not yet recovered from the effects of the Revolution, being drawn into another war by the harassing diplomacy of England and France. Internally, too, the period was one of restlessness, and marked by the rise and decline of the Federalist party, the organization of the Republican party, economic growth, and a forward movement in the direction of territorial expansion. All of these facts must be grasped and clearly propounded by the historian, whose task is rendered none the easier by the virulence of the party politics of the time. Professor Bassett, we are glad to find, has acquitted himself with credit. From the literary standpoint his work does not reach any high level; nor is it marked by the originality which gave such distinction to the earlier volumes by, *e.g.*, Professors Bourne and Andrews. But the opportunity for originality was not the same, so thoroughly has this particular period been studied by previous writers, and on the score of accuracy, lucidity, impartiality, perspective, and perception of cause and effect, little fault is to be found. Of especial value is the exposition of Federalist diplomacy and of the development of the Republican party, while the chapters on economic and social conditions are to be commended for the facility with which compactness and comprehensiveness have been united. Generally speaking, the great statesmen of these years of formation are dealt with justly, although none are portrayed with sufficient vividness. We observe, too, an imperfect apprehension of the significance of the events occurring along the Western frontier. Indeed, the treatment of Western questions generally is perhaps the least satisfactory feature of a book which we have perused with pleasure. As is customary in this series, it is equipped with an excellent index and critical bibliography. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $2, net.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Eternal Religion This fresh volume of essays by an English writer who during the last five years has won a large circle of American readers (the "J. B." well known in England by his initials in the "Christian World") has a somewhat more obvious unity and aim than its predecessors. Its literary charm and its ample use of the world's thought and experience insure it a wider interest than its title may seem to invite. In effect it is a cogent vindication of the need of a new theology even more comprehensive and persuasive than that which is so called, because more insistent on the ethical demands of genuine Christianity. Mr. Brierley pleads for "a reinforcement and reconstruction of the Christian idea." Dean Stanley's remark long ago, "What is good science is good theology," is repeated with fresh emphasis to a generation more disposed to believe it: "There is no true revelation that is not science, and there is no true science that is not revelation." These two are simply two aspects of the one reality. Eternal religion is the correlate of an eternal, ever-developing revelation. "Under a never-ceasing guidance and uplift man has slowly clarified his view of God, of his brother, of duty, of sacrifice, of life and death. . . . That the New Testament is a different book to us from what it was to our fathers is a proof in itself that the revelation continues." In Mr. Brierley's treatment of his subject breadth and discrimination are equally apparent. With nice appreciation of essential sameness or difference, he is intent on the spirit within the form, the reality behind the symbol. Each essay is brief, but prolific in suggestion. Matter for many volumes is compressed here into one. For all religious teachers, and for any who are perplexed with religious problems, it would not be easy to find a more stimulating and helpful book. (Thomas Whittaker, New York. $1.40.)

In Memoriam This acceptably printed edition of Tennyson's great poem has as its special claim of interest the fact that for the first time are here published Tennyson's own notes on the poem. In addition, there is an introduction to the notes by the present Lord Tennyson, who also acts as general editor. Included in the introduction are interesting comments on the poem from Gladstone and other critics and thinkers of note, together with some illuminating information about Tennyson's religious philosophy. The notes themselves are not always of importance, but frequently they do throw light on the meaning and association of particular lines. (The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.)

In Peril of Change These "essays written in time of tranquillity" regard the present as a time of unstable equilibrium, and estimate the forces which are working to bring in a new order of things. The approach of this forms the subject of the concluding chapter and gives title to the book. The author, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, a university man and an accomplished journalist, writes with an incisive pen. The growing discontent with political parties, churches, and existing conditions generally, which characterizes our time, imparts a somber tone and a foreboding note to his estimate of them. Though written for Englishmen, it is largely applicable to us. Here also are the Bourbons, the "stand-patters" of privileged interests, insisting on "the permanence of summer days," and churches which have lost the respect of "workingmen" by failure to emphasize the social message of the Gospel. Here also the all but accomplished capture of our financial metropolis by socialistic interests under the banner of municipal ownership is a close second to the victory that has just ditched British "Conservatives" and carried nearly fifty "Laborites" into Parliament. Profitable reading for us are Mr. Masterman's observations of the ground-swell that presages a change of weather. The first half of it, in essays of high excellence, literary and critical, reviews the lives and the ideals of notable men of the later Victorian period. A second series of essays interprets the phenomena of the present period, literary, religious, sociological, as portending that existing conditions cannot long endure. Though the tone is somber, the expectation is hopeful; the change, whatever its perils, is to be for the better. (B. W. Huebsch, New York. $1.50.)

No. 101 A story of mystery and intrigue in the days of Louis the Fifteenth, by Wymond Carey. No. 101 is a wonderful spy, unknown alike to those he (or she, perhaps) spies on and those he serves. Many persons are anxious to discover the identity of this mysterious person and terminate his activity, among them Madame Pompadour. Their efforts produce complications, conspiracies, and conflicts. The story is entertaining and—but, after all, that is all that such a story needs to be. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.20.)

Mr. Scraggs This collection of tales by Henry Wallace Phillips is after the order of his "Red Saunders" stories, which have had a wide popularity. The tales are uproariously humorous, and the narrator finds a congenial subject in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

extravagance and oddities of the Far Western country, in which cowboys and miners disport themselves after the reckless and amusing fashion of pioneer days. There is no pretense to any exact picturing of real life; the whole thing is burlesque; but it cannot be denied that the travesty is lively and entertaining in a high degree. (Grafton Press, New York. $1.)

On the Field of Glory

Henryk Sienkiewicz's new Polish romance, his only work in fiction within the last five years, has the same qualities that made "With Fire and Sword" and the other books in his famous historical trilogy so vivid and powerful. Here, as there, he overcomes the English reader's natural reluctance to conquer the rough nomenclature of people and places, to feel an interest in the confused and turbulent war-history of early days, and to forgive some unpleasant realism in the depiction of the coarseness and cruelty of the period treated—in this case, that of the famous Sobieski, who at the time of the story is drawing his forces together to oppose the Turks at the second siege of Vienna. A love story of passion and intensity, fighting of the most thrilling kind, dramatic episodes of Polish personal feuds, and graphic pictures of Polish country life—all are brilliantly presented, while the element of humor is supplied by a band of four brothers named after the Evangelists, who are mighty of hand, thick of skull, and warm of heart. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated the book with his usual faithfulness and sympathy with the author's genius. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

Pulpit Power and Eloquence

Beside his volume of "One Hundred Best Sermons of the Nineteenth Century" Mr. Frederick M. Barton here puts another—"One Hundred Revival Sermons and Outlines." In it all periods of the Church but the "dark ages" are represented, from Justin Martyr to W. J. Dawson. The selections have been made with aid of suggestions from many advisers. The favorites of these appear to be Spurgeon and Moody, who contribute eleven discourses each. Beecher, Brooks, and Bushnell are drawn upon each for one. From the late Dr. Henry J. van Dyke, father of our genial contemporary, is taken one on "Why Christians Believe in Everlasting Punishment," and from John Leland one on "The General Conflagration" now approaching to destroy the world. Such selections are plain anachronisms, valuable only in a historical estimate. Many others are serviceable to-day. (F. M. Barton, Cleveland, Ohio.)

Quakerism and Politics

President Sharpless, of Haverford College, has brought together in a neat little volume a number of papers and addresses of peculiar interest at the present moment. They deal in the main with the political conditions of Pennsylvania, past and present, and with the part played by members of the Society of Friends in the politics of that State. Written from the Quaker point of view, they are valuable to non-Quakers as an exposition of the principles underlying Quaker conduct, and to Quakers as a stimulus to definite action in the direction of insuring political reforms. President Sharpless's position, briefly, is that it is unjust to attribute, as has been done by some, the evil political condition of Pennsylvania to the non-militant habits impressed upon it by its Quaker founders; but that it is true that the Quakers of Pennsylvania have, as a general thing, held themselves too much aloof from political activity. "Friends," he warns his Quaker readers, "can never more be that exclusive body which they have been in the past, shutting themselves off from activities which involve temptation, and confining their exertions to charitable and philanthropic work and to other efforts which do not touch adversely their convictions. . . . And a decay of character will come, not as the result of taking up new fields of activity, but as the result of shirking any field of activity in which it is right for us to enter because of dangers and difficulties in the way." Some of the papers (*e.g.*, "The Welsh Settlers of Haverford" and "How the Friends Freed their Slaves") are particularly helpful to the social historian, and all are instructive. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.)

Somerset House

Somerset House, now utilized by the British Government as a departmental building, has had many romantic associations since it was first built by the Lord Protector from whom it takes its name, and in recounting its history Mr. Raymond Needham and Mr. Alexander Webster have performed a task which will doubtless afford pleasure to a number of readers. The pleasure would have been increased, however, had the authors displayed less antiquarian and architectural zeal and more interest in the human element in the story of the famous palace. Under the Tudors, and still more under the Stuarts, it was a royal residence where centered much social and political activity; and even in the eighteenth century, when it was degenerating into a "humdrum, lodging-pen existence," there occurred within its walls not a little far from "humdrum." Here Elizabeth fre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quently met her council, Henrietta Maria intrigued for the revival of Catholicism, Oliver Cromwell was laid in state, and visiting royalty and ambassadors were entertained. The two authors have, to be sure, devoted a good deal of space to the historical occurrences, but they relate them in a manner devoid of enthusiasm, and with scant effort to make clear their significance. On the other hand, no fault is to be found with the presentation of the evolution of Somerset House itself, its architectural features, its artistic treasures, the changes effected in succeeding generations, etc. Here the writers are full and precise, and the student will find within their pages much to which access is difficult elsewhere. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50, net.)

The Testimony of St. Paul to Christ

After a century of criticism scholars are largely agreed upon the genuineness of most of the letters attributed to St. Paul, especially of all the more important ones. Documentary evidence is thus secured for the main facts of the Evangelic Tradition embodied in the later-written Gospels from a date no further from those facts than we are from Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration in the Presidency. The Boyle Lectures for 1903, 1904, and 1905, by Dr. R. J. Knowling, Professor in the University of Durham, England, are occupied with a critical review of the discussions which have established this fundamental position, and exhibit the varied significance of its testimony to Christ. The first series takes up the Pauline documents one by one, and undertakes to establish the genuineness of the few that are still in controversy. The second series critically examines the testimony of the letters to the facts and teaching of the Gospels. The third series reviews their testimony in relation to the life of the Church. Taken together, these twenty-four lectures present a masterly review of contemporary critical work in this important field, together with an appraisal of its results. To the discussion of the theories of radical critics, such as van Manen and Schmiedel, which frequently recurs, is added a special lecture on the critical literature of the latest date in Germany, France, and the United States. As a summary and an appreciation of the present fruits of scholarly work on a fourth part of the New Testament such a work is of uncommon value. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3, net.)

Letters to The Outlook

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

Referring to your article under the above caption in a recent number of The Outlook, I beg to make some corrections. For the errors in your review The Outlook is not at fault, for two newspapers, one of which has done good work for the reform cause, have published false statements of late, and with such emphasis that a few even of the "elect" have been deceived thereby.

The facts are these:

The Lincoln party, the State reform party, which met with signal success in the November election, is working in perfect harmony with the "City party," which confines its work exclusively to city affairs. The Lincoln party has *not* "made a fight to secure control of the Republican machine," and will make no such effort in the election to be held February 20. Many times the two Philadelphia newspapers above referred to have declared, the one maliciously, the other having been deceived, that John M. Mack is guiding the Lincolnites into the Republican ranks. There is not a word of truth in this statement. Mack is as thoroughly "down and out" as are his "former political and business partners, Durham and McNichol."

The City party has no use whatever for the Republican machine at present. They are now the dominant party by a handsome majority—more than 35,000 in this city—and present indications seem to assure a still larger preponderance in the coming important election.

The only ground for the temporary misleading of our good people along the lines of your last report of our situation was in the fact that one city newspaper aspired to the distinction of capturing the Republican machine for the Independents in conjunction with a most earnest and active reformer, a leader of the last campaign, and a few former office-holders newly converted to the reform cause, and of launching their scheme upon the public. It was promptly and emphatically repudiated. The scheme is scotched, and now perfect harmony reigns among the hosts of reformers.

Philadelphia. FRANCIS B. REEVES.

WAS THOMAS A SKEPTIC?

In your editorial of December 16 the writer saw but one occasion for criticism, and that only as to the letter, but not as to the evidently intended meaning, in "Conversion did not change him." But the critics of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

January 6 present most exaggerated examples of drawing upon one's imagination for facts. We are told that Thomas was not more skeptical than Peter, who thought the stories of the women idle tales. The record is, "seemed to *them*," etc. If, after a second thought, Peter held the same opinion, why the next sentence, as in the New Version, "*But* Peter arose and ran," or, as in the Old, "Then arose," etc. Where is Thomas? For he had at this time the same evidence as Peter (Luke xxiv. 9). Each acted in accord with his peculiar temperament. But why try to exonerate Thomas by slandering Peter? True, some doubted, but who shall say that "them" in Luke xxiv. 11, and "His disciples" in Mark xiv. 7, were not the same? Here the words were "His disciples and Peter." These doubted the women, who might have been mistaken, when frightened and overcome with grief, as others failed to recognize him when walking toward Emmaus; but Thomas doubted not only the women, but the other ten, nor would he even investigate. Your critic refers to Thomas as a "sensible, sane, serious-minded man." Mark says, "He . . . upbraided them for their unbelief," etc. Luke quotes, "O fools, and slow of heart," and John, "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." Was Thomas, then, in this respect the ideal of Jesus?

The next critic dates the church organization at or after the day of Pentecost, and thinks it unfair to look for Christian discipleship or doctrine previous. Yet Jesus had ordained the Apostles, given them authority to remit sins, and sent them to the world, ordering them to wait for a further baptism of the Holy Ghost. Was there no organization of these one hundred and twenty, waiting in prayer? If not, then to what were the three thousand *added* (Acts ii. 4)? If our theologians manufacture no dogma beyond that of the pentecostal sermon, they will neither be wise beyond nor contrary to what is written. The writer admits being skeptical enough to think it *possible*, and fair, to go back of the Pentecost to discover much of the meaning of both Christian discipleship and doctrine, even to the words of the Great Teacher, and that the work of this second day of the Feast of the Passover was but supplemental to the constant teaching and example of the Master for the three years previous. Whether your critics are not familiar with John xx. 29, or consider themselves exponents of more advanced thought, may be left for their consideration; evidently the Creator intended some to be conservative, like Thomas, and some impulsively radical, like Peter, and who shall say that the latter is less sane, useful, or blessed?—one the propelling power, and the other the brakes upon the car of progress.

A READER.

COMMENTS ON COMMENTS

Two comments in The Outlook fill me with wonder. One is on "Musicians and Labor Unions" and the other "The Doom of Political Autocracy." In the first you speak of "musicians lowering their calling and injuring their economic standing by regarding themselves as laborers." Is it, then, degrading to labor? As I understand the purpose of labor unions, it is to protect their members from the tyranny of capital. Their purpose is purely economic. In what way do musicians lose their economic standing in joining the one organization that has made an attempt to raise the economic standing of all labor, and has pretty well succeeded in doing it? As for lowering their calling, do you infer that their calling is higher than that of other laborers? Assuming that it is, instead of lowering their own, are they not rather raising the standard of the labor organization by joining it? Are not the wrongs of all employees of capital the same? Perhaps I should say the economic wrongs.

Personally, I have suffered from the tyranny of labor unions, as have all people who have ever had business dealings with them. On the other hand, we suffer from the oppression of capital, and our personal sympathy must be set aside and the situation regarded as the results of causes. Musicians have joined the labor unions because they have been driven to it by the same need of protection against capital that created the first labor organization. It is not the purpose of the union to "determine in what fashion a work of music should be performed," but to insist upon moderate hours of work and living wages for its members employed. Orchestral players, chorus singers, and all other musical performers have the same need of these that other laborers have. Joining a labor organization has evidently been their only means of getting them.

In the second article you deplore the existence of a "boss," disregarding the cause of his being also. He is not the cause of corrupt politics, but the result. Would it not be more just of you to raise your voice against the cause of his corruption than against him—the street-car companies, the railroads?—you do mention "corrupt dealings with organized capital" and "an unholy combination of business and politics." It seems to me that therein lies the trouble, the cause of the corruption and the boss. Why do you make a scapegoat of the latter? C. B.

Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

NEW BOOKS

The Finality of The Christian Religion — GEORGE B. FOSTER

In a course of lectures delivered at Harvard in 1893 and 1894, Prof. Foster outlined an argument for the absolute value of Christianity which so impressed his hearers that he was urged to put it in permanent form. This he has at length done in "The Finality of the Christian Religion," a work which involves a destructive criticism of authority religion and a constructive treatment of Christianity as an inevitable outgrowth of human nature. The work has been awaited with great impatience. 530 pp.; net $4.00, postpaid $4.22.

Ancient Records of Egypt — JAMES H. BREASTED

A full and reliable source-book of Egyptian history is at last to appear. After ten years of labor, Prof. Breasted offers to Egyptologists and students of history a corpus of Egyptian inscriptions on a scale not previously attempted and with a degree of accuracy never before attained. The series is one of three now in preparation, the others being by Robert F. Harper (Assyria and Babylonia) and by the late William R. Harper (Palestine, Phoenicia, and Syria). The entire collection, when completed, will be a monumental contribution to the history of the East. 4 vols., 8vo; 390, 450, 300, 560 pp. Advance price, $3.00 net per volume. Postage extra.

General Sociology — ALBION W. SMALL

Professor Small's main proposition is that the traditional sciences relating to the spiritual sides of life are sterile, unless they are carried out to a point at which they blend in one system of knowledge. The book is an exposition of the development of social theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer, and a plea for the completion of the general structure of social science. 753 pp.; 8vo, cloth; net $4.00, postpaid $4.23.

A Decade of Civic Development — CHARLES ZUEBLIN

The author gives a concise and spirited account of certain definite measures—political, economic, social, and artistic—for the betterment of American cities. Professor Zueblin was formerly president of the American League for Civic Improvement. He is the author of *American Municipal Progress* and other volumes. 200 pp.; 12mo, cloth; net $1.25, postpaid $1.35.

Russia and Its Crisis — PAUL MILYOUKOV

An authoritative account of the whole situation in Russia by a man who, as scholar and politician, has had unsurpassed opportunities for observation. The book deals with the present crisis as the logical result of the entire history of Russia. It is thus a work of permanent importance and is already being recognized as a standard. 602 pp.; 8vo, cloth; net $3.00, postpaid $3.20.

Christian Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience — CHARLES C. HALL

A series of lectures delivered in India, Ceylon, and China under the Barrows Lectureship. An attempt is made to point out the common foundation underlying all religions and to present the claims of Christianity to be regarded as the ultimate religion. The work has aroused enthusiastic admiration by its breadth of view, its nobility of tone, and the chaste beauty of its style. 300 pp.; 8vo, cloth; net $1.50, postpaid $1.66.

Address Dept. 16

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I Can Make You Well, Strong and Beautiful

EVERY WOMAN should preserve her health, strength, beauty, poise and, with these, her happiness. It is my success in treating nearly 18,000 women and my knowledge of what my work has done for them that makes me know I can do as much for you.

Let me give you a perfectly balanced organism. Let me direct your breathing, your exercise, your diet; let me give you a perfect blood supply and circulation; a nervous system in harmony with itself and the rest of your body, each nerve center properly directing the organ it controls. The *resultant strong vitality will enable you to resist disease*, and I will make you what you were intended to be—strong, happy, graceful, beautiful—loving and beloved, with a mental calm, which is life power and true beauty, making your life a satisfaction to yourself, making you the delight and admiration of your friends.

MISS COCROFT AT HER DESK

Only 15 Minutes a Day Give me 15 minutes of your time each day, in your own home, by following my simple directions. Just a little care is all you need to make you the ideal woman of your type. Do not say it is impossible, that nature has not given you the first requirements of health and beauty—I know it is possible; I have accomplished it for thousands.

Drugs are Dangerous

I use no drugs. I never treat a pupil I cannot help. If I cannot help you, I will tell you so.

I Keep Women Young Do you think "True Motherhood" means devotion of mother to her family and neglect of herself? True?—No, the true mother is true to her sacred duty of preserving and protecting herself, that she may be of greatest service to her family. The mother needs health, strength and lightness of heart that she may be a true wife—the delight of her husband, his joy, rest, social help and inspiration, not a slaving, suffering dead-weight for his pity. The true mother keeps well, beautiful and young, that she may enjoy the confidence and admiration of her children and be their guide and welcome councillor.

If you could sit beside me, at my desk, I could, if I would, show you, daily, hundreds of letters from pupils I have helped. I never violate a confidence, never show a letter without permission, but here are a few snatches from one morning's mail:

I wish every nervous teacher could know what benefit is to be derived from your physical culture.
I have lost 73 pounds, and was never better. I look ten years younger.
My constipation and biliousness are entirely relieved.
Just think how I have gained, since I be. an with you, from 112 to 137½ lbs. in one year.
My catarrh and lungs are much better and my body, which was a bony, crooked structure, is actually beginning to look like your picture of correct poise.
My head is steady, the confused feeling having passed away. It is the best spent money ever used for myself.
Just think, Miss Cocroft, before I took up your work I could not eat anything without the greatest distress, and now I think I could DIGEST TACKS, I am so happy.

How to Stand and Walk Remember, I give you personal instruction, after careful study of your symptoms and condition. When you request details about my lessons, I send you my general book **free.** This outlines my methods, and gives you many valuable health hints. With this book I will send, also **free,** my lesson on **Poise,** which teaches you how to **stand and walk.**

Personal Instruction Besides the Book and **free lesson,** in answer to your first inquiry, is included my personal examination of your symptoms and my first advice to you. Write me fully about your case, also letting me know your faults of figure, etc. I will then make a personal study of your case and will let you know whether I can help you or not. Your letter will be held in strict confidence.

I never publish letters without special permission, though I can send you hundreds of testimonials from women I have helped, who are only too glad to have me show their letters.

SUSANNA COCROFT, 57 Washington Street, Dept. 8. CHICAGO

For details about MY PERSONAL INSTRUCTION mark thus (XX) on blank below, opposite the points MOST IMPORTANT in your case and mark thus (X) opposite those which also interest you. If there are any particulars in regard to your case which you feel I should know, write about them fully and I will frankly tell you, without charge, what I can do for you.

Dept. 8.

Too Thin
Round shouldered
Superfluous flesh
Prominent hips
Protruding abdomen
Height
Weight
Do you stand correctly
Thin chest
Thin bust
Thin neck
Complexion
Do you walk gracefully
Weakness
Lame back
Dullness
Irritable
Nerves
Headaches
Catarrh
Dizziness
Indigestion
Constipation
Liver
Kidneys
Lungs
Heart
Throat
Colds
Rheumatism
Circulation
Blood
Is your health or figure im perfect in any way not mentioned here?
Occupation?
What is your age?
Married or single?

Address _____

Name _____

Fill out, cut off and mail this blank—NOW!

NOTE.—Miss Cocroft, as President of Physical Culture Extension Work in America, needs no further introduction.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW!

If you want the **Best Seeds** that can be grown, you should read **The Thirtieth Anniversary Edition of BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1906,** so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed **FREE to all.** Better write **TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

KEEP a file of The Outlook. It is valuable for reference. A handsome Binder in jade-green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNDER WHICH KING

"The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison"

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant State in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee, and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"To-day Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

5% Compounded

for 10 years or more, is greater than 6% simple. Interest on mortgages, bonds, and most other investments, is never compounded.

Our loans are made upon the best class of New York and Suburban Real Estate—to home-buyers, who pay us interest and part of the principal each month, which is in turn re-invested.

Our Patrons are Protected

by assets amounting to almost two million dollars. We have never paid less than 5% per year on savings entrusted to our care, distributing to holders of our certificates profits amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, while materially adding to our surplus.

Our business is conducted under

NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION

by whom it is examined each year.

We Pay 5% Per Year On Your Savings

which bear earnings for every day in our care. Your money is always subject to your control if required for other purposes. **START NOW.** Earnings begin as soon as your money is received, and are mailed you by check semi-annually, or compounded, if desired.

Our clients include many prominent clergymen, professional and business men in every State of the Union—some, doubtless, in your locality—to whom we are privileged to refer you. They heartily endorse our methods.

Assets . . . $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits . $150,000

Write for Particulars

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO.

10 Times Building, Broadway New York City

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Spring Suits

Made to Order $4 to $25 New York Styles

Fashion Book and Samples FREE

DON'T be worried with shopping for materials, dressmaking disappointments, and tiresome personal fittings. Leave all your dressmaking troubles to us. After we have filled your first order, you can appreciate what we save you in the way of time, money and annoyance.

A request brings the Fashion Book, and with it samples from our stock of over 450 different varieties of the choicest materials.

With the aid of our Fashion Book and Samples, you can choose style and material with more certainty of satisfaction than if you bought at home.

We know positively that we can fit you as we have thousands of others—thousands who mail us their orders year after year. What we have done for them we certainly can do for you.

We guarantee to fit you and give you entire satisfaction or refund your money.

Our Spring Fashion Book Illustrates:

Shirt-Waist Suits, $6.00 to $20.
Tailor-Made Suits, $7.50 to $25.
Silk Suits, $9.75 to $25.
Wash Suits Cotton & Linen **$4.00 to $15.**
Separate Skirts, $3.50 to $15.
Silk Coats, $9.75 to $20.
Rain Coats, $8.00 to $20.
Jackets and Coats, $5.75 to $15.

Also a full line of the new "Pony" Walking Suits, Sailor Suits and demi-tailored Gowns.

WE MAKE ALL THESE GARMENTS TO ORDER ONLY

We prepay express charges on these garments to any part of the United States, which means a big saving to you.

We Send FREE to any part of the United States our New **Spring Book of New York Fashions,** showing the latest styles and containing simple directions for taking measurements correctly; also a large assortment of Samples of the newest materials. **Write for them to-day.**

National Cloak & Suit Co.

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City

Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches. Est'd 17 Years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTIGATE THE
POULTRY BUSINESS

Write for a free copy of my book which describes the

Profitable Combinations
OF
Egg, Broiler & Roaster Farms

It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry week by week for the past three years. It tells how and when a hatch taken off each week in the year could be most profitably marketed. It shows how you can make $2.00 on a large winter roaster. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

I have helped thousands to make money with poultry. My Model Incubators and Brooders are used on the money-making farms. It is my business to teach those who use them to do so profitably. Whether your needs are small or large, I will furnish, without charge, estimates and plans for a complete equipment that will insure success without your spending a dollar uselessly. Send for my complete literature.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

4542 Henry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Name.....

Address.....

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., 22 Ohio Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.

CUT OUT HERE

If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp—we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health—and the good health of those dear to you—is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon), and we will forward the book promptly.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by answering this advertisement. You are neither required to buy anything nor to promise anything. All we ask is that you read the book carefully.

It tells how you can live, in your own home, without disturbing your daily routine in any way, a sane, healthful life—the life that has restored thousands to health at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It is now recognized that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by improper diet.

You eat disease; and you eat health. It is all in the choice of foods. "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

If the health is worth having, the book is worth asking for to-day. Address

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd.,
22 Ohio Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.

CALOX The Oxygen Tooth Powder

The teeth and gums may be injured by too much brushing as well as too little care. A soft brush is recommended for use with CALOX, as the oxygen liberated does all and more of the work usually left to a vigorous action of the tooth brush.

The Oxygen does it

Sample for several days' trial sent free on application.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Dept. B 93 Fulton St., New York

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

known for their purity and goodness

For sale where the best is sold.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Established 1842.

USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

NOT GREASY OR STICKY—DELIGHTFUL PERFUME

Many persons cannot use glycerine or greasy creams. To such FROSTILLA is the greatest boon—and always works like a charm. It will keep the hands and face soft as velvet.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE SKIN

Sold everywhere. If your dealer has not got it send 25 cents for bottle by mail prepaid.

CLAY W. HOLMES, - Elmira, N. Y.

Beneficial to elderly people who suffer from dryness of mouth and throat. In boxes only.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

Sold by all Dealers in Paint. Send for FREE illustrated book, edition "T." S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK TO & BOSTON THE MEDITERRANEAN

New York and Boston via Azores to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa, and Alexandria

By the Large, Fast, Twin-Screw Steamships { REPUBLIC, 15,378 Tons. CANOPIC, 12,097 Tons. CRETIC, 13,518 Tons ROMANIC, 11,394 Tons

REPUBLIC—March 9, April 21, May 31, Oct. 18, Nov. 29, . . . from NEW YORK
CRETIC—April 3, May 10, June 21, Aug. 4, Sept. 25, Nov. 3, . . . from NEW YORK
ROMANIC—March 17, April 28, June 5, July 7, Sept. 15, Oct. 27, . . . from BOSTON
CANOPIC—April 7, May 19, June 30, Aug. 11, Oct. 6, Nov. 17, . . . from BOSTON

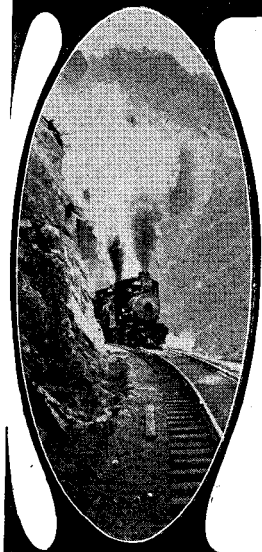
Also services from New York and Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

Full Particulars, Rates, and Illustrated Booklet on Application. *Travelers' Checks Issued Payable Throughout the World.*

WHITE STAR LINE:

9 Broadway, New York.
84 State St., Boston.
90-96 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Broad & Sansom Sts., Philadelphia.
900 Locust St., St. Louis.
1306 F St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
219 St. Charles St., New Orleans.
Guaranty Building, Minneapolis.
McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.
41 King St., E. Toronto.
375 Robert St., St. Paul.
21 Post St., San Francisco.
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

ALASKA and the KLONDIKE



Land of Nightless Days.

For your outing this summer, why not visit Alaska and the Klondike—a new trip to a new country which, for the many attractions it offers, is unequaled!

You can travel in perfect comfort all the way. From Seattle or Vancouver to Skaguay the voyage is in a first-class ocean steamer through the quiet waters of the wonderful inside passage along the shores of British Columbia and South-eastern Alaska, with stops en route at Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau and other interesting places. From Skaguay to White Horse the journey is by rail over the once dreaded White Pass—thence by boat down the mighty Yukon to Dawson City in the Klondike—the world's most famous gold camp. It's a trip that will make an enthusiast of the most impassive traveler.

Let us mail you our illustrated booklets and a copy of "What Travelers Say About the Trip to Alaska and the Klondike."

HERMAN WEIG, Gen'l Agent, 134 Washington St., Chicago.
M. J. B. WHITE, G. F. & P. A., 417 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SEVEN SPLENDID TRAINS

The Overland Limited

Electric lighted. Less than 3 days Chicago to San Francisco and Portland. Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line daily.

The Los Angeles Limited

Electric lighted. Every day in the year to Pasadena and Los Angeles. Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route.

The China & Japan Fast Mail

Daily Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

The Colorado Special

Only one night to Denver. Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

The North-Western Limited

Electric lighted. Daily between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Duluth-Superior Limited

Electric lighted, daily, Chicago to Superior and Duluth.

The Peninsula Express

Daily to the Lake Superior Iron and Copper country.

Other fast trains to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and the Black Hills.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

The Best of Everything

All agents sell tickets via this line.
For tickets and full information apply to
W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M.,
Chicago, Ill.

NW644

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

The Finest HOMES HOTELS and HOSPITALS In America Are Using

FAULTLESS
Leather Wheel Caster
They neither mar nor track Polished Hard Wood Floors. Pivot Bearings Make It The Caster That Never Refuses To Turn. Ask your dealer or write for Catalogue 'G.'
FAULTLESS CASTER CO.
Nebraska City Nebraska

KEEP a file of The Outlook. It is valuable for reference. A handsome Binder in jade-green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

5%

on deposit subject to withdrawal without notice at any time.

6%

on deposits not withdrawable for two years.

Security is absolute. First Mortgages on improved real estate, deposited as required by law, with one of the strongest trust companies of this city. There could be nothing sounder or better.

Are your savings earning that much?

Write to-day for the booklet.

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.

In Business Eleven Years

1049 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

6%

Real Estate Bonds

in denominations of $500, on improved New York City property.

Attractive investment for small investors.

Full particulars sent on application.

Address 1,273, The Outlook.

NOT Stocks
NOT Mortgages
NOT Real Estate
NOT Life Insurance

BUT BONDS

offer the most secure, most profitable—the ideal—investment.

First Mortgage Corporation Gold Bonds are the Highest Class Investment the Financial World Offers To-Day.

We have one particular Bond offering of highest possible legal and financial standing, 5 per cent. interest bearing, non-speculative, secured by first mortgage lien on one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country.

We bought the entire issue, and now offer to Individual, Trust or Savings Investors at the original issue price. Write us about this or any other investment you may have in mind. We will give you all the benefit of our life-long experience in Bonds.

A. N. Chandler & Co.

BANKERS

111 Broadway NEW YORK — **Bourse** PHILADELPHIA

"Hints and Helps to Investors," a study of investments, is well worth reading. It may be had by sending your name and address, which, for convenience, may be written on the margin of this page and mailed to us.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A-R-E SIX'S

Is Your Money Earning 6%?

6%

IF not, or if you do not know just where you can get that rate again or are not quite satisfied with your present investments, this brief talk on A-R-E Six's will open the way for you to *better income* with *less worry.*

For eighteen years we have earned and paid 6 per cent. on the stroke of the clock to thousands of investors the country over, to whom we have returned nearly *$3,000,000* in principal and interest. In that period we have built up Assets of over *$8,000,000,* including a Surplus of over *$1,100,000,* thus fully establishing the exceptional earning power of our business and the conservatism of our 6 per cent. rate. This record speaks for itself.

If you are interested in a *safe and profitable* medium for either *income investment* or *systematic saving,* we ask you to consider the unusual advantages afforded by A-R-E Six's.

The Bonds

A-R-E SIX'S are our 6 per cent. Gold Bonds based on the ownership of millions of dollars worth of selected New York Realty—the best security on Earth—issued in two forms, one providing income from capital, the other accumulating capital from income, as follows:

6% **Coupon Bonds**—*for income investment*—purchasable at par in multiples of $100; interest payable semi-annually by coupons attached; maturing in 10 years and meanwhile subject to withdrawal on interest dates after two years.

6% **Accumulative Bonds**—*for income funding*—purchasable on installments during 10, 15 or 20 years and enabling the person without capital available for income investment to accumulate a definite capital in a given time by simply investing each year the equivalent of an ordinary interest on the amount desired. This form also carries cash values after two years. The yearly payment rates per $1,000 Bond are: 10-year term, $71.57; 15-year term, $40.53; 20-year term $25.65.

The Security

A-R-E SIX'S are the direct contract obligations of this company, secured by its entire assets. They are non-speculative, non-fluctuating, as good as gold—principal and interest—from date of issue to date of maturity.

They afford a *thoroughly conservative 6 per cent. investment,* especially adapted to the needs of the small investor, enabling him to enter this one best investment field with the staying qualities and earning power behind his small sums that only the capitalist can command.

We *can* pay 6 per cent. because we use money in business to earn business profits, instead of merely loaning it to earn interest only, and there has not been a decade—good times or bad—since the tax-assessor's books of New York were first opened when ground values in New York have not shown an average increase of more than 6 per cent. per annum. We *do* pay 6 per cent. because we can use money profitably in the further enlargement of our business along these same conservative lines.

We offer you the advantage of investment with us in this best of all securities. *Write us to-day* and let us send you literature giving full information concerning our business and Bonds. You owe it to yourself to realize the highest return consistent with absolute safety, which our Bonds afford. You can satisfy yourself fully concerning our record and standing by inquiry through the regular business channels. In addition to our literature we will send you *free,* on application, a map of New York, showing the location of our extensive properties.

THE BEST SECURITY ON EARTH IS EARTH ITSELF

American Real Estate Co.

715 Dun Bldg., 290 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Prudential

Advances in Security and Public Confidence.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1906, SHOWS

Assets, over	107 Million Dollars
Liabilities (including Reserve $88,000,000)	91 Million Dollars
Surplus, over	16 Million Dollars
Increase in Assets, over	18 Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders during 1905, over	14 Million Dollars
Total Payments to Policyholders to Dec. 31, 1905, over	107 Million Dollars
Cash Dividends and Other Concessions not Stipulated in Original Contracts and Voluntarily Given to Holders of Old Policies to Date, over	6 Million Dollars
Number of Policies in Force, nearly	6½ Million
Increase in Number of Policies in Force, over	½ Million
Net Increase in Insurance in Force, over	113 Million Dollars

Bringing Total Amount of Insurance in Force to over

One Billion One Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars.

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOWER EXPENSE RATE THAN EVER BEFORE.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF RISKS.

FAVORABLE MORTALITY EXPERIENCE.

Dividends Paid to Policyholders
During 1905, Over
ONE MILLION DOLLARS

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Write for Information of Policies, Dept. 19

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Onyx" Hosiery

How to Spell Hosiery Superiority in Four Letters

"O N Y X"

Is it QUALITY you desire?
Is it STYLE you desire?
Is it DURABILITY you desire?
Is it COMFORT you desire?
Is it ECONOMY you desire?
Is it SATISFACTION you desire?

These points of merit you will find in the "ONYX" Brand. An important feature of moment to the American woman of fashion will be the great range of perfect shadings to be found in the "ONYX" Brand: your gowns and shoes can be matched exactly.

Fashion's decree faithfully presented in every Hosiery requirement. "ONYX" Hosiery may be found everywhere and is guaranteed.

Lord & Taylor

Wholesale Distributors, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED